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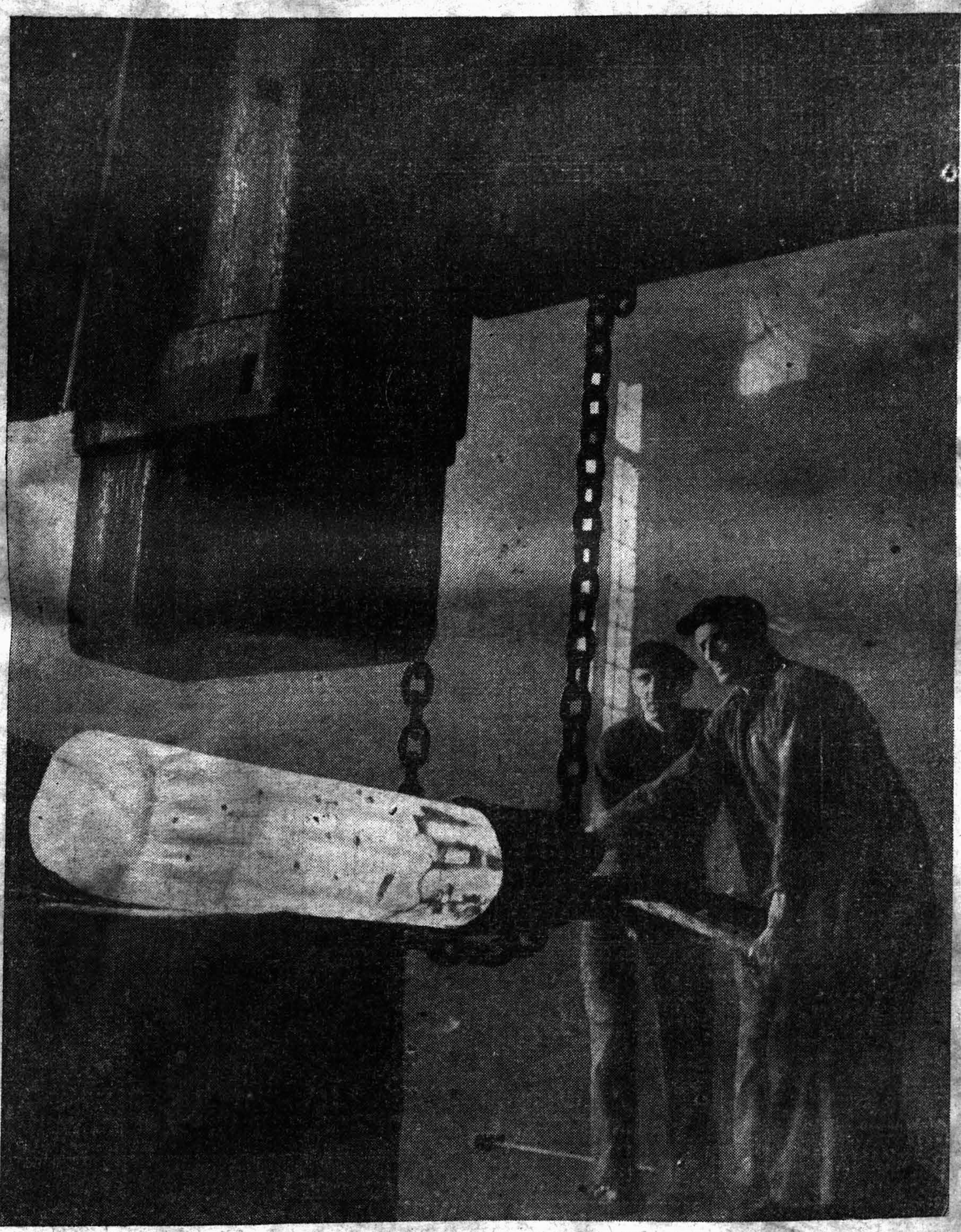
FLAMING FORGE OF SWEDEN'S INDUSTRY



"FOTO GULLERS"

Swedish steel is world famous for its quality and finish. This premier position has been achieved because of the technical skill and rationalised industry. Picture shows a forging hammer in a modern steel works.

INDIA AND SWEDEN MUST COME TOGETHER

(See Page-3)

From Cradle To Grave

★

By C.R. KERALA VARMA

THE just-born babe draws its first breath and cries. Hearing it its mother smiles. Everybody present smiles.

The new-born's hands are busy. After a lot of beating in the air its right-hand just manages to reach the cheeks. The grip tightens, the crying stops. It grows tighter, the nails are driven sharp into the soft flesh. A scream, the grip is loosened, and again the beating in the air and the crying begin. How red the little one's cheeks are, but the grip must tighten, now on the nose, now at last on the lips and the mouth leaving everywhere a redder tinge.

The infant's mouth has been searching the air for some time but has got nothing. The anxious mother's breasts too are instinctively moving in its direction, but they have nothing yet to offer. Now there is something, there seems to be something, and the lips close round the nipple, weakly at first but more and more firmly every time, and it would not let it go. Even the lips can grip, though only the teeth can crush. Their days too will come, are coming.

The boy has seen light. A lot of vacant staring, then suddenly a gleam is caught. But it is lost again a lot of beating about the bush, the gleam is caught again. Caught, gripped tight. Another world conquered.

●

The boy has ears, yet it has not heard. It makes a lot of noise but pays heed to none. Very old problems, these! The mother has been tinkling a bell all round the dear one, for days, with no effect. One day it falls from her hands on the floor. Lo! There is a light in his eye and a sound in his ear. The world of noise has entered, the ear will not let it slip, its grip will grow stronger.

But this grip can pain as well as please. The mischievous one has his father's nose in its clutch, and will soon lead him by it. It pulls his sister's hair, and no sooner is one hand gently released than the other takes charge. It crushes its mother's breast and sends fountains of milk into its own face. A sight for gods and men!

On his back, on his belly, on his knees.....on his legs, he is conquering the earth. He is now lord, the earth under his feet, his feet gripping it tight. It can not escape him.

The mind now puts out its hands catches things swallows endlessly. The mountains are his, the oceans are his the starlit heavens are his. The world around him he puts into the world within him. The not so easily conquerable worlds in other men's minds are also soon within his. The mind embraces everything, encloses everything. its tentacles have them all fast.

The heart with more subtle fingers, catches, controls, directs. It makes slaves of all, beginning its conquests with its own mother. The whole world is to be gripped, to be made one's own, to be shaped as one likes.

(Continued on Page 28)

'THE BELL TOLLS'

Fletcher in the Sioux City Journal

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
THE 'MORNING AFTER' AFTER A RECENT "BIG BLOW" IN RATTLESNAKE, FLORIDA, A COILED RATTLESNAKE WAS SEEN ON THE PORCH OF THE POST-OFFICE - THE ONLY BUILDING IN TOWN!
—THANX TO GAY, ST. PETE, FLORIDA.
the TICK-TOCK Bird
[SOUTH AMERICA]
SO NAMED BECAUSE OF ITS CUSTOM OF MOVING ITS LONG TAIL, BACK AND FORTH, LIKE THE PENDULUM OF A CLOCK!
THEY PICK FEATHERS FROM END OF THEIR TAIL — GIVING IT AN ARROW-SHAPE-
—THANX TO RARE BIRD FARM, KENDALL, FLA.
Sawfish
THE SEVEN-FOOT SAW IS USED TO STUN SCHOOLS OF SMALLER FISH FOR FOOD, AND ALSO FOR SELF-PROTECTION!

WEEK-END FUN

"Isn't it 'awful', George? I found out today the Robinsons aren't even as happily married as we are".

★

"What are your prospects, young man?"

"Excellent, unless your daughter has misled me".

★

"Do you have fits of giddiness?" a doctor asked a middle-aged, stern-looking woman.

"No, I don't" came the snappy retort. "I'm a respectable married woman".

★

"And to what address shall I send these garden tools, sir?"

"Oh, just Tomkins, c.o. Mrs. Tomkins, The Gables."

★

"Mary, did anybody telephone while I was out?"

"Yes, sir, but I couldn't make out the name. To be on the safe side I said you would let him have something on account to-morrow".

★

A Hollywood producer received a story entitled "The Optimist". He called his staff together and said, "Gentlemen, this title must be changed to something simpler. We know what an optimist is, but how many other people know it's an eye doctor?"

★

A determined-looking woman was having trouble in finding a seat in the train when the porter approached.

"Here, mum," he suggested, "it's too full here. Come with me to the front of the train and I'll fix you up."

"Indeed you won't," she exclaimed. "I'm no mascot!"

★

Trend of the cereal situation, according to the West Germans: "I'm glad to see you are making the rolls a little larger now," a housewife said to a baker. "Rolls!" he exclaimed. "They're loaves!"

★

"When we were first married I used to waken my husband with a kiss every morning?"

"And now?"

"He's bought himself an alarm clock".

★

The door-to-door salesman was not at all welcome.

"If you are not off my doorstep in thirty seconds" said the householder, "I'll—"

"Now, what can I sell you in half a minute?" replied the salesman, cheerfully.

★

A very taciturn individual went to church one Sunday. When he got home his wife asked him: "Well, James, did you enjoy the sermon?"

James merely nodded his head. His wife continued, "What was it about?"

"Sin".

"Really, and what had the parson to say about sin?"

"He was against it."

★

The theatrical agent telephoned an unemployed but wellknown star at his lodgings and offered him £150 a week to play the lead in a new production.

"Not on your life", replied the star. 'I'll not look at it under £200 a week."

"Come along to my office and let's talk it over," urged the agent.

"What!" replied the star, 'and get locked out of my room?"

★

An old man was engaged as a watchman in a famous film studio and given a pass-key to all the players' dressing-rooms.

After he had been working on the job for a month or so it was realized that he hadn't received any payment. So one of the staff sought the old man out and asked: "Sam, why haven't you called to collect your salary? You've been working here for some time now and haven't had a penny".

Sam stared at the man in amazement. "What!" he gulped, "I get paid too?

★

A learned individual was anxious to clarify a few points on art. He approached the girl behind the information desk at a public library and asked, "Where can I find some data on Correggio and his 'Flight into Egypt' ?"

The girl stopped powdering her nose long enough to inform him, "Everything on aviation in room 123."

★

It was a very quiet funeral at a cemetery near Bordeaux, with only two mourners, the husband of the deceased and a young man who was said to be her boy-friend.

The husband was exceptionally calm and collected, but the young man was very emotional and upset.

Returning from the ceremony, the husband went up to the boy-friend.

"Never mind," he said, "who knows, mon ami—I may marry again."

★

Two revellers in a bar were discussing life.

"I had the funniest dream last night," said one. "I dreamed that suddenly about a thousand little men were dancing on top of my body. They had pink caps and green suits and funny red boots that curled up in the front."

"Yes," agreed the other, "and there was a tinkly little bell at the toe of each of the boots."

"How do you know that?" said the first reveller in surprise.

"There are a couple of them still sitting on your shoulder," said the other.

Hollywood's New Faces-VIII

★

BY H. HEFFERNAN

MARIO Lanza, who was a tough kid in a tough Philadelphia neighbourhood, is certain to be one of the top screen stars of 1950.

When Lanza sang his first song to Kathryn Grayson in his first picture, "That Midnight Kiss," he was "in" as far as the fans were concerned.

The singing of the handsome golden-voiced husky of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was part of the studio's participation in the industry-wide move to develop new stars. After one look at the returns from initial engagements of "That Midnight Kiss," the studio tossed out of the window its plans for a systematic buildup. Mario was already at the top.

●

When Mario Lanza left Philadelphia a few years ago he counted as close relatives his parents, his grandfather and three first cousins. When he returned recently he found his parents and his grandfather but the cousins had multiplied to 300.

"Everybody's my cousin now," laughs Mario. "I like that."

Talk about a welcome! Philadelphia rolled out a dozen red carpets. In a triumphant parade through the South Side, Lanza called out greetings to storekeepers, shopgirls, former schoolmates, and the cousins—all 300 of them. At the American Legion Convention where he and Miss Grayson appeared, Lanza received the thrill of a lifetime.

"You're missing a great voice," millions of radio listeners were told by—the President of the United States.

Because of the limited time and the length of the President's speech, Mario was scratched from the air programme. But the President went out of his way to tell his unseen audience what it was missing.

Mario says he didn't ever expect to make a dime through his singing. One day as he was playing a Caruso record he opened his mouth and out it came, a voice which has been liked to that of the illustrious tenor.

Popping his dark eyes and shaking his ink-glossed head, Lanza telling the story of his rise, appears as incredulous as a child at discovering the world.

Mario's story started on the streets of South Philadelphia where he was marble champion of the block, leader of the street's toughest gang, and a good boxer.

A situation which was an annoyance to most of the other boys of the neighbourhood was the thing that stimulated Mario to vocal prowess. The old man who ran the corner grocery store was a great lover of music. He was also slightly hard of hearing. From morning till night he kept his old-fashioned phonograph blaring with Caruso records. While the other boys

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'DIFFICULT ACT'

Sharpe in The Glasgow Bulletin

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SWEDISH SEAL HUNTERS IN FROZEN WATERS

SEAL-HUNTERS FOTO BERTIL EKHOLTZ

SWEDEN, BEEHIVE OF INDUSTRY

Labour And Capital Give Top Priority To Community

INDO-SWEDISH ASSOCIATION BOUND TO BENEFIT TRADE AND CULTURE

BY D. K. MALEGAMVALA

IN order to trace the development of the present-day balanced society in Sweden, let us go back to the years when industrialisation came to Sweden as it is coming to us to-day. That was in the early eighties.

It is interesting to note that compulsory education was introduced in the country as far back as in 1842 i.e., it was the second generation of literate Swedes who were confronted with the machine age, and therefore, were better equipped to meet it than most of the other countries.

The Labour Movement made weak beginnings in the eighties, gathered strength with the years and the first Trade Union for the whole of Sweden was formed in the year 1898. But, in the first years, the emphasis was laid on educating the workers, combining them into a single front and giving them stability.

One of their leaders said: "If we want higher wages, we must first justify our demands by knowing something more of our work and, therefore, we must study."

The Labour leaders were inspired with a deep sense of responsibility to the country as a whole and were guided by a spirit of practical idealism. Strange as it seems, they were led by a university man, Hjalmar Branting, a practical idealist who started his career as a brilliant astronomer, but gave it up and made the cause of the workers his own. But, he was a balanced, farsighted person who believed in evolution rather than revolution.

The first decade of the century was a critical time.

First Socialist Premier

Things were brought to a head in 1909, when there was a desperate strike. Labour was starving, the country was paralysed, there was a cry for revolt. But, Branting, with his powers of understanding, persuasion and determination born of genuine conviction, ultimately succeeded in making better judgment prevail. I must say that even the employers showed a farsighted broadmindedness and agreed to compromise and co-operate.

That saved Sweden from bloody chaos. The workers not allowing their feelings to run away, very soon reaped a rich harvest. Branting came into the Government as the first Socialist, formed a Coalition with the Liberals in 1917 and became the premier of the first purely Socialist Government in 1920.

Since then, they have dominated the political scene with few and short intervals. During the last war, there was a coalition.

The real calibre of Branting can be judged by the following statement: "It is not necessary that the working classes alone have the monopoly of being in the right. That Socialistic conviction alone cannot replace practical ability and experience. The now exploited working classes who in the name of justice, rightly march ahead and shall one day take the lead, will benefit enormously by learning all they can in the school of experience till the day of responsibility comes when organised and mature social democrats can, with justification, take over the charge of the government. Then alone can they put their idea of social justice and equality in practice.'

You will appreciate and remember that this was said by a Labour leader in a country where words still have some value, and where the people are chary of flowery, soap-box platitudes.

Fundamentals First

It is important to note that upto now the Social Democratic Government has not been allowed to turn into a State Dictatorship. After twenty-five years of rule, private initiative is still there and private capital, though very much controlled, owns the industries. Public utilities are, however, owned by the State. The two forces exercise a mutual check which, I think, is very necessary for creating a balanced system. The interplay of public, private and co-operative enterprise is among the most characteristic features of Sweden to-day and this co-operative, commonsense system of government has even succeeded in taking the sting out of what has become the curse of capitalism: cut-throat competition, which is a very primitive trait.

They have come thus far to-day, but that would not have been possible, if they had not first concentrated on the fundamentals Branting and other leaders of his time fully realised that, without educating the masses, a people's government or democracy becomes a farce and, therefore, very great attention has been paid to this. The result is that the general educational standard of the Swedish workmen is very high. There is no illiteracy in the country. Grammar or elementary schools are found in every corner of the country within accessible distance of the smallest village.

Then comes the Folkhogskola or the people's college, an institution which is unique for Scandinavia. The idea originated in Denmark and it was taken up later on by Sweden and developed according to her own needs. These colleges have short, concentrated terms, to impart the elements of humanities and arts to the students who are mostly drawn from the farms and industries. Many a famous politician, many a Swedish social reformer, had the flame lit in one of these colleges.

We next come to the Workers Educational Society which is doing magnificent work and so does the People's Educational Society, which is organised on a provincial basis and works in all the provinces, holding summer and winter courses in the different centres. The subjects chosen are not only technical and professional but languages, history, sociology, psychology, art and poetry, music and philosophy.

There is an immense interest in political economy. A book on the subject published by the Co-operative Society has come up to a record figure of 80,000—a figure equalled by very few books indeed in Sweden. Even the radio plays a very important part in educating the people in the widest sense of the word. In other words the Swedes realise that you cannot amputate man in different parts, the labourer the bread-winner being all important the rest being more or less a luxury. No they try to see man as a whole. The result is that the Swedish workman today is able to follow what is happening round

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If Sakuntala Were A Tragedy...

How Shakspeare Would Have Dealt With Kalidasa's Theme

BY V. PUTTAMADAPPA

MANY critics have discussed the tragic elements in "Sakuntala". And they have come to a conclusion that Kalidasa follows the convention that no drama shall end in tragedy.

But modern criticism opposes this convention and declares that Kalidasa had not the daring to defy this convention and hence he could not end "Sakuntala" in a tragedy.

If it were a tragedy what would have been its appeal to the reader, its effect on the audience?

It is no exaggeration when it is said that after reading "Sakuntala", the one character that remains on our mind's screen is "Sakuntala", the heroine of the play.

It is true it is Dusyanta that we see first. He wins our love by his courage, by his love, and by his strict adherence to duty. Even when he repudiates Sakuntala he has Durvasa for his support. He throbs our heart when he suffers in love. We sympathise with him, nay, we love him for his very faults. It is all right that "Sakuntala" is a reconciliation comedy from the point of view of Dusyanta. But from the point of Sakuntala?

Sakuntala is a "phantom of delight when she first gleams upon our sight." She has a face that excels a just-bloomed lotus in beauty. Her lips look like a full-bloomed rose and bees mistake her lips for flower. Every part of her body is beeming with youth. With a water-pot in her hand, with a smile on her lips she comes before us like a fairy.

Nature and Sakuntala are inseparable. Nature has taught her how to speak, to sing and dance. Nature is her adviser, playmate, and comforter. Sakuntala takes care of plants as if they are her own sisters. She is a flower among flowers, a deer among deer, a bird among birds in Kanwa's 'ashram. What cruel fate shapes the life of this innocent creature?

The Story

Dusyanta and Sakuntala fall in love with each other on first sight. They do not speak, but their eyes and hearts speak to each other. Dusyanta who drives away the bee becomes a bee himself and wishes to suck the honey from the lips of Sakuntala. The meeting of the hero and the heroine of the play is one of the most picturesque scenes in the whole play. Their love develops and before long they are bound by Gandharva marriage.

Meanwhile Dusyanta receives news from his town that his presence is needed there, and after promising Sakuntala that she shall be taken to the court as early as possible, Dusyanta leaves the 'ashram'. He leaves behind his ring on the finger of Sakuntala. At this time Sakuntala has conceived.

Here ends the first chapter in the life of Sakuntala.

It is Dusyanta who comes to the 'ashram and it is he who leaves the 'ashram', but Sakuntala continues to live in the 'ashram'. But some thing terrible is in store for her. Durvasa who comes to Kanwa's 'ashram', not being treated properly, curses Sakuntala.

Sakuntala is born and bred up amidst nature. Her playmates are peacocks, plants and deer. She always speaks very few words and speaks appropriately—this she has learnt by conversing with the dumb animals of the 'ashram'. We find in Sakuntala all the simplicity and the grandeur and all the charm of nature. What happiness such a nature-child finds when she is removed to town? How will she be treated by those who are born and bred up in towns? Can the palace be a better substitute for the hermitage?

Affront In Court

Since Dusyanta sends no call to Sakuntala, Kanwa sends his daughter to the palace. Accompanied by Gautami and other hermits Sakuntala enters the palace of Dusyanta. Her feelings then are various and they never can be recorded. Like a statue of love, of expectation she stands before Dusyanta expecting he will come down and take her in his arms. But how differently and indifferently Dusyanta behaves towards Sakuntala? He calls her a dissembler, a lier. He says that women do not mind inventing lies to win their motives. Sakuntala takes off her veil so that Dusyanta may recognise her, and later she reminds him of their love in the hermitage. But Dusyanta remains unmoved and his words and actions are most unbecoming. She listens to him patiently and when her temper is tried too much, she calls him 'anarya' and goes away from the palace.

Dusyanta finds the ring a few days later and immediately he is reminded of Sakuntala and every thing connected with her. He repents for his past deeds.

Meanwhile Indra requests Dusyanta's help to fight his enemies, and Dusyanta readily agrees. After his services are rendered Dusyanta returns from heaven and on his way back he enters the 'ashram' of Marichi where he finds Sakuntala and his son, Bharata. The wife and husband are united and they return home.

The end of the play surprises the reader who carefully studies the play. After the repudiation of Sakuntala by Dusyanta one wonders whether a reunion is possible between them. One wonders that Sakuntala has suddenly lost all her dignity. Can she once again live with Dusyanta who has treated her in such odious manner earlier? Is she craving for a union with Dusyanta? Is she just waiting for his call that she might go and live with him? Is their reunion natural? These are the problems that attack the reader's mind.

We naturally think what Shakespear would have done had he attempted writing "Sakuntala".

Is There Justice?

Ruskin in his "Sesame and Lilies" says that Shakespere has only heroines and no heroes. This statement suggests that Shakespere pays much more attention to his heroines than his heroes. Le us see how Shakespere has portrayed his heroines in his great tragedies. In his "Hamlet", Ophelia is the heroine and Hamlet the hero of the play. We wonder why Ophelia should die at the end of the play, though she has no tragic flaws in her character. Of course, the death of Hamlet is justified, but how about Ophelia? What poetic justice is there in the deaths of Desdemona in "Othello", and of Cordelia in "King Lear"?

That a noble person in high position meets death as the result of his own misdeeds is the tragic convention of Shakespere. But how far this conception is justified as regards the deaths of Ophelia, Desdemona, and Cordelia is disputable. Still, are they not great tragic heroines—Ophelia, Desdemona and Cordelia?

Shakespeare posses a sound knowledge of human psychology. He knows that the responsibilities of wife and husband in shouldering the family burden are equal and inter-dependent. Shakespere also knows how to set right the breaks between wife and husband.

A poet's pen is more cruel than death's blow. Its purpose is to write down the realities in their utter nakedness. There is no hard and fast rule binding the pen of the poet. Shakespear has all the boldness to portray life in all its phases—unheeding any criticism. He obeys no convention. But Kalidasa never goes against the conventions of his times.

I may quote here the words of Keith: "Admirable as is Kalidasa's work, it would be unjust to ignore the fact in his dramas or in his epics he shows no interest in the great problems of life and destiny. His devotion to the Brahmanical creed of his time narrowed the range of Kalidasa's interest. Assured, as he was, that all

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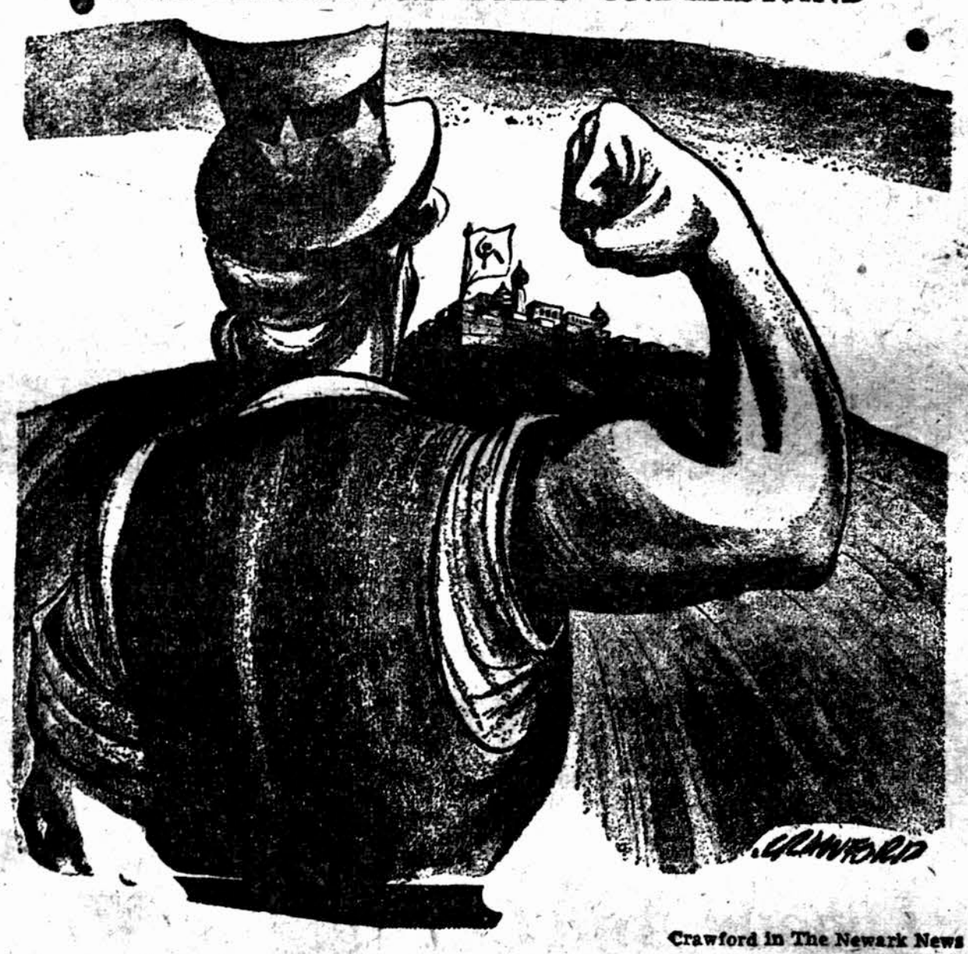
'ONE LANGUAGE THEY UNDERSTAND'



Crawford in The Newark News

From 'Sky Girls' To Air Hostess

ORDEALS OF PIONEERS

Exclusive To "Chronicle"

There is an anniversary due in America in May. As some 12 comely young ladies, whose future is in the skies graduate from a specialized school here they will be marking 20 years of a fast-growing profession non-existent in mother's girlhood.

It's another class completing the intensive training at its stewardess school, according to United air lines' personnel records. Historically, it's more significant. Boeing air transport, a predecessor company of United, hired the world's first "sky girl" in San Francisco in May 1930. The idea took and today there are approximately 7,000 flying the world's skyways. Their calling is as international as the U. N. headquarters.

In these brief 20 years, it has become a highly sought-after profession. United alone with a staff of some 600 stewardesses, receives thousands of applications annually. To these young ladies, fresh out of school and torn between a career and the hearth, the stewardess' vocation seems to promise action, travel good wages leisure time and, ultimately—husbands.

It promised even more 20 years ago—remarkably enough, there were takers. The early sky girl duties did not cease with caring for their adventure-loving passengers. They might be called on to climb onto a wing to help gas the old tri-motor or push the clumsy ship into the hangar. If the cabin floor needed mopping or the outside fabric polishing—guess who did it?

Just about everything which should discourage an average person with his or her job was present in the case of these pioneer girls, airline historians will tell you. Flights might be stalled for days at remote landing strips. It was up to the stewardesses, then to find shelter for the weary and dispirited air travellers. For a night's sleep, they themselves took what was left—usually the floor.

Even the pilots considered the girls with a mixture of contempt and impatient humour. It was thought to be highly amusing to wait, until one tray of food — skimpy and cold with a tray of food-skimpy and cold as it was then—and put the plane in a steep turn. What ensued was rarely short of chaotic, for the young lady and passengers as well.

Somehow the stewardesses held firm in their belief and today they are regarded by all concerned as indispensable as the pilots themselves. Working conditions are immeasurably more attractive, but variety is still the spice of their young lives, anyone of them will tell you.

On one trip an Egyptian pasha and a champion pugilist may be on board; the next, a troupe of midgets, jugglers, or an old lady from the hill country. On the ground because they are naturally photogenic, they are cajoled into posing with pandas, orchids, baby chicks, asparagus, lobsters, and a host of dignitaries—greater or lesser — flying the airways.

They are beleaguered with an unending assortment of questions. What keeps the plane up? Why are those lights on the wings? Are we really moving fast? However, the girls are selected among other reasons, because they like people. The average stewarddess never tires of meeting new people and answering their questions—just so the passengers are normally polite and considerate.

The first stewardess, by the way, is now the slight, soft-spoken Director of nurses and the school of nursing at the Shenman Hospital, Elgin, Ill. She is Ellen Church, who sold Boeing on the sky-gift idea and recruited the first seven other nurses to fly with her 20 years ago.

Requirements are rigid for the girls, and the competition keen. School is exhaustive and aims at covering a latitude of subjects from airline operations to meal service. To qualify, a girl must have either a registered-nurse certificate, two years of college or one year of college and one year of business experience. Candidates must be citizens and unmarried, must be between 5 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 7 inches in height, weigh 135 pounds or less, and be between 21 and 26 years of age. Personality, poise and bearing is of the utmost importance. Airline representatives will tell you.

The average stewardess stays 26 months before leaving the service—usually to get married, occasionally to a pilot or some passenger she has met on a flight.

But that's not the immediate concern of the class which will graduate from the Cheyenne school in May. They're as excited and enthusiastic to get to work as any group of girls about to finish college. There are stars in their eyes and wings in their hearts!

True Story Of Jungle Atrocities

LEOPARD-CLAW MURDERS

Thrilling Tale Of Intrigue And Crime In African Hinterland

BY ATTILIO GATTI

THE body of the native was found lying in a pool of blood. The head and upper part of the body were horribly mutilated, the throat gashed to ribbons.

Nearby the ground was marked with the tracks of a big member of the cat tribe. The triangular pad and the four oval-clawed toes were clearly impressed in the mud. It was another leopard killing—the 38th in three months

These frightful deaths had all occurred in the neighbourhood of Beni, a small Belgian post in the very heart of the vast African continent.

When we pitched our camp in the clearing there was scarcely anything to make us feel that we were in savage country. The neat brick hospital, offices and homes of the officials around us, set in their well-cared for gardens, stood ordered, silent and calm.

Mystery Murders

Yet there was something disquieting in the shrill alarm which sounded shortly after we had finished arranging our camp and the .50 strapping native soldiers of the Beni garrison mustering for the exercise. Gradually we realized that in all that country, as in other sections of the Ituri forest further north, the appearance of Arcadian calm masked a general tension.

The natives would not leave their huts except in groups and then they carefully avoided the "matete," the high thick grass, keeping close together with the instinct of the herd in danger. For even in broad daylight and in the most frequented spots of the post almost every day a body was found. And no one ever heard a cry or the noise of the struggle.

It was almost unbelievable that the leopards should have become so fearless and persistent, for as far as the memory of man reached, their killings had never amounted to such a scourge as this.

But that it was the work of leopards in Beni, as elsewhere, had seemed certain in the beginning. Competent doctors in various territories where such deaths had repeatedly occurred had testified that the wounds were the result of attack by leopards. Likewise the relatives of the victims themselves and even a few attacked persons who had been saved by a lucky intervention testified to this effect.

Doubts Arise

Then doubts were born in the minds of certain officials who noticed a recurring similarity in the details. All 38 of the victims were of the Mabudu tribe and some of the doctors began to be less sure of their post-mortem conclusions.

From suspicion, the Belgian authorities immediately passed to vigorous action. But the difficulties of criminal investigations in such a country are immeasurable. The dense equatorial forest that encloses each small oasis of civilization offers a great natural hiding place well-nigh impossible to patrol. Each administrator, with small means and smaller personnel, has charge of a territory sometimes as large as Belgium itself, sometimes four or five times larger.

Human Leopards

One of the most horrible of the cases, and one which I had better opportunity to study, occurred in the Wamba territory a little north of Beni. The inquest was held by a young magistrate, seconded by some active territorial officials.

A [illegible] which escaped inadvertently from a witness during one of the usual interrogations gave the investigators their only real grounds for supposing that the 38 violent deaths which had occurred during the few preceding months among the Mabudu had not been accidental.

"It is said among us," remarked the native, "that these continuous attacks are the result of a feud and have been foretold."

No ordinary leopards, then, were the perpetrators of the crimes, but human leopards—"anioto," or "wahokohoko," as they are called in Bangala.

The investigation was directed along new lines. If all 38 of the victims were Mabudu and revenge had been the motive, who could be leading the vendetta but someone who had been injured by the Mabudu? Among the dozens of earlier court records examined by the judges one was found that attracted their attention.

1928 Story

In 1928 a liana bridge over the Wamba was cut, and in a discussion which ensued a certain Badyakulite was killed. What seemed important was the fact that in the tribunal at Stanleyville it was the testimony of three Mabudu who had witnessed the crime that convicted the murderer. The murderer was Basybane, son-in-law of the chief, Mbako.

All knowledge of the atrocities that followed was strenuously denied by the murderer's father-in-law, Chief Mbako; by his wife, Bayakisu, and by his father, Senji. Senji indeed swore that on the contrary he himself was threatened by the leopard-man, who had killed his favourite wife.

But the judges did not give up. Going from village to village, questioning hundreds of natives, searching huts, they discovered one day that Basybane, the murderer, after his conviction on the testimony of the Mabudu, had said to a member of that tribe: "Soon you will hear from me. You and your clan will all die."

"The Gift"

Then it was learned that shortly after Basybane's imprisonment his wife had acted as intermediary on a mysterious mission between her father-in-law and her father, the chief.

"To the latter", the informer asserted, "she brought a gift of a bundle of parrot feathers as big as a man's thigh."

A gift extraordinary, for it had a value of 400 or 500 francs (about $100), an enormous sum for a native. Such a gift as might be used to seal some sort of a bargain or promise. In spite of new denials on the part of the trio, well concealed in the hut of Chief Mbako were found more than 200 of the feathers.

A suspicious-looking man, unknown in the country, had in the meantime been arrested, one Badokuisha, a miserable son of slaves, dirty, famished, with a degenerate face. One day at the edge of the forest, so his story went, several 'anioto', or leopard-men, had seized him, and forced him, at threat of death, to work as they directed.

With the white authority to protect him, he told the story of their atrocities. He described each crime he had witnessed, giving dates and localities and names of victims and assassins, and of relatives of the victims who had by chance been present at the scene. The precision with which the facts were related gave assurance of their authenticity.

More witnesses were questioned, and at last they understood that it was better to speak. Their words brought new light on the crimes and gave in some cases a clear picture of the method of attack of the leopard-men. For example:

"One of my wives", a native named Kuganya recounted, "was killed by the 'anioto.' I was working in my garden. My wife brought me some food and then went to the end of the garden to gather bananas. As she was coming back to me I saw an 'anioto' jump out from the forest just at her shoulder. He caught her by the throat with his hand and threw her to the ground. While I ran toward her, something shone in the hand of the man, and from the throat of my wife a stream of blood gushed. I reached her body. The 'anioto' was standing on the other side. I said to him. "You must not take away the body of this woman." And I called for help. Then others of the 'anioto', half-hidden at the edge of the forest, nodded to him to come away. He joined them slowly and they disappeared together."

"Why did'nt you attack the 'anioto' when he was so near to you?" he was asked.

"Because he was many, and I was alone."

Kuganya was asked to give a clear picture of the 'anioto.'

"The man was covered from the head to the loin by two leopard skins sewn together with vegetable fibre", he said. "A hood made of bark painted to resemble the spots of the leopard covered his head and face, leaving only two small openings for the eyes and long gloves of the same material concealed his hands and arms, but the thumbs and the index fingers were bare. Attached with an iron ring to his right wrist was a knife of a strange form, composed of four sharp blades which rested beneath the palm and were completely hidden when the hand was open, but slipped between the fingers and protruded as claws when the hand was clenched."

Then, a few days later, one of the natives told the investigators: "A certain man told me his wife had heard from a friend, whom she had met by chance, that he had seen a group of 'anioto' passing in the thick of the forest."

"Was it possible to detect who they were?" the investigators hastened to ask.

"Three of the men, thinking they were unobserved, had their faces uncovered."

"Who were they?"

"They were men whom we know well, but we have supposed they were long since dead."

At last light began to shine through the long chain of lies and subterfuges, of silence and complicity, which until then had baffled the investigators. But it still remained to find the "dead men".

Months of incredibly patient and persistent work followed, and at the end the whole truth came out.

The parrot feathers had been sent with a message to Chief Mbako by Senji with a request to Chief Mbako to direct a group of leopard-men to wreak vengeance on the Mabudu for his son's condemnation.

The chief had accepted the gift, thereby agreeing to the request. To divert suspicion however, the chief required that Senji sacrifice one of his wives. Senji did not refuse, and the leopard-men from that moment began their nefarious work of killing as many Mabudu as they could, each time a favourable occasion presented itself.

Chief Mbako had not moved from his village. He had supplied the murderers and armed them. The band operated from a secret place in the forest where Fatuma, wife of Chief Mbako, remained permanently under the protection of one 'anioto.' She prepared the food for all and represented among them the authority of their chief. Of the band, the leader and three others were the killers. One was the blacksmith who made and repaired the knives, and the remaining three, among whom was Badokuisha, were alternately servants and lookouts.

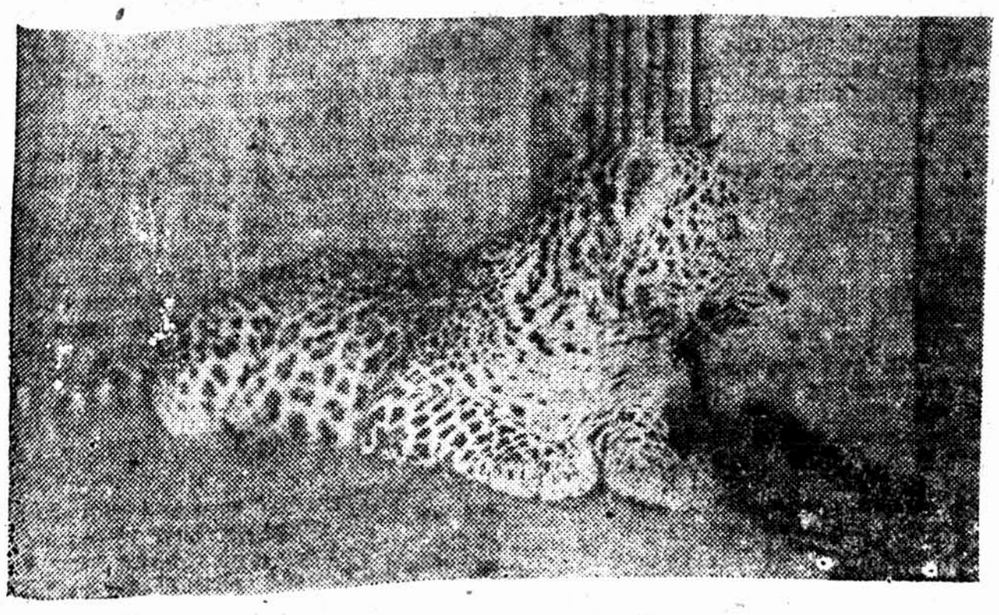
Several of the 'anioto' had cleverly created for themselves alibis almost foolproof. Some years ago, with the aid of their chief, they had been reported as dead. Since that time they had never emerged from the forest except under the protection of their masks. The others, Fatuma included, used assumed names and by this ruse for a long time checked all the efforts of the investigators.

Each time they were able to carry away the body of a victim without [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2[illegible])

A "VERY LAME BIRD"

Thirteen-year-old Clive Smith of Watford saw an owl perched on a tree in Radlett Road. Watford One wing was drooping down and the bird had obviously been shot. The boy caught the owl and took it to the Peoples' Dispensary for Sick Animals in Watford. Clive Smith seen with the owl with its wing in plaster . . . .



Men do worse things than this denizen of the forest.

SHORT STORY

BY YUSUF MULJIANI

LOVE'S LEGACY

IT is growing late and I have written far into the night. I can hear the distant rumble of the angry waves through the open window in front of me as they meet headlong the firm, immovable rocks, so serene and unconcerned against their battering. I wish I could have the fortitude and the callous indifference of these rocks to remain cool and unperturbed amidst the raging tumult of my heart and check the tide of anguish. But the rush of memory must sweep onward even if it carries away with it all peace and rest and leaves only the desolate feeling of an empty loss.

I am glad that the barred little window of the cell is open, for the invigorating breeze soothes my feverish brows and cools my burning face. I am writing this by the light of the candle for the lights go off early here. I have asked their permission to burn this candle while I write and to give me the writing materials. The time is short and I must put down everything on paper before the dawn breaks, for then it will be too late.

I must endure the torture of going through that dead time, the ghost of which rises before me, haunting me with the spectre of many tormented hours of which every minute and every second was a heart-beat of dreadful suffering and unrelieved pain. Even at this moment I can hear the echo of his gay, open laughter that filled our married days with so much happiness. It was that very laughter, his blithe spirit and his naive charm that first stirred my heart with love.

I was only seventeen then and of that romantic age when a girl dreams of her beau ideal, when her unsullied mind, her artless nature and her thoughts, as pure as the fresh morning, dream innocently of a dashing knight, charging on a white horse and carrying her away to a realm of endless bliss, free from fear, want or sorrow. The picture of that wonderful summer morning when Prem first came to our house with my brother Kishore stands out clear and bright on the crest of time, unsoiled through pain and suffering.

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There was a garden path leading from the gate to the entrance of our house. The window of my small bedroom looked out on that garden and I was standing near it inhaling the fresh scent of the fragrant blossoms that bloomed so gorgeously all around. It seemed to me that nature was throbbing with life that morning sparkling with the bright hues of many assorted flowers and fresh under the golden light of the glorious summer sun.

A faint breeze stirred the leaves of the trees and they rustled softly like the sigh of a woman awakened from her slumber by a lover's kiss. The hum of bees was like the cadence of music coming from a distance.

I was leaning down the windowsill engrossed in admiring nature's beauty and my senses revelling in its enchanting loveliness, when I saw Prem and Kishore walk down the garden path. Their arms were linked in each other's and both were discoursing in an amiable manner. Prem walked with gay nonchalance, his hat titled rakishly over his head. He stopped suddenly and burst into a loud laugh. He clapped his hands on his knees and throwing back his head roared with complete abandon. There was nothing harsh or grating about his manner, for he gave himself up to the enjoyment of the moment with such a great deal of sincerity and merriment that it proved to be contagious and I discovered myself joining in his laugh without rhyme or reason. Just then Prem caught sight of me accidentally and stopped laughing. He looked at me straight in the eyes as if he had come across an unexpected vision. I felt that I was blushing awkwardly as I realised that he must have considered me very stupid to give vent to such joviality without any apparent motive.

I think that moment when we first looked into each other's eyes was instrumental in kindling the first spark of love in me. I can still feel the little flutter in my heart as I crossed the threshold of our drawing room later on and remember distinctly the charm and grace with which Prem put me at my ease. He behaved as if he had never seen me before and never at any stage referred to the incident in the garden. Little did I know then that this very man, so kind and in the full flush of his manly strength was destined to suffer all the tortures of hell on earth and flounder in life like a frail bark.

From that day Prem was a constant visitor at our house. He enlivened the hours with the bright flash of his keen wit and spread joy and laughter around us with his fine humour and lively spirit. And so time quickly took wings. For me it flew by in a dizzy state of constant excitement and I was whirled along in sheer fun and frolic till I was left giddy with happiness. Prem was a good singer and sometimes I sang a duet with him or listened in enraptured silence to the dulcet tones of his voice as he sang one of his favourite solo pieces. At such moments, when the deep, passionate tones of his voice seemed to pour forth his soul in them, the very air around us seemed to quiver and all my heartstrings vibrated with the thrill of supreme ecstacy.

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Two months later I was engaged to Prem.

During that short period I had often heard the whispering of my heart telling me that I loved Prem. In the beginning its voice was lost in the fleeting everyday pleasures, but later on I could catch it struggling to reach me. And by little tokens of fond interest that Prem showed towards me I could perceive that he too was in love with me. Hence I was not surprised when two months later my mother came in one night to my room and informed me that Prem had asked for my hand in marriage. She said that she approved of the match but desired to know my own feelings towards him. My heart leapt forth with unbounded delight as I heard her. I could not speak because of the welter of joy and hope that swelled up in my heart, completely depriving me of speech. Mother got my answer in the happiness that was evident on my face and dancing in the light of my eyes.

Like a vivid spark the memory of those happy times is still alive in my mind, unextinguished through the anguish and terror of the days that followed. Tears have not washed it away and suffering has not silenced its merry ring in my ears.

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On the night preceding the day of my marriage I packed up all my clothes and my little belongings that I was to take away to my new home. Then for the last time, with my chin cupped in my hands, I sat on my bed near my little window, where I had sat so often indulging in my fanciful musings. For the last time I looked around my small room with which I had shared my little disappointments and girlish day-dreams and whose every nook and corner and every little object had become dear to me. I looked out into the darkness that shrouded the world outside and towards the black canopy of heaven, where a few stars sparkled like jewels laid out on velvet. I wondered what the years to come held for me. I did not know then that a darkness would also come into my life and only the light of my heart and the conviction of righteousness would be my guides.

I sighed a little and controlled a sob that was about to escape when I heard mother come in. I turned towards her and the sight of her brought sudden tears to my eyes, which I had valiantly fought to keep back. And now when I thought that henceforth I would not have her near me to run to with my little troubles, my grief burst forth violently and my frame was rent with sobs. She sat next to me, took me in her arms and held me firmly to her heart. I thought of all those days when as a silly little girl I ran to her for solace and comfort and she had held me thus in her arms, and of those recent years when her love and wisdom showed me the true path of life.

'JOE SURE HAS HIS HANDS FULL'

Barrow in The New Hampshire Morning Union

"Hush child," she whispered, lavishing tender caresses on me, "what is it?

For sometime I merely rested myself on her bosom. Then I tried to tell her of the uncertainty and fear that lurked in my heart, of the unseen years hidden away in the future and of the trepidation of my heart that trembled on the edge of an unknown tomorrow.

"What you are undergoing just now is nothing to be alarmed about," she explained as I lay huddled up in her arms, "every girl about to be married experiences these strange conflicts. There is nothing to be afraid of, darling."

She wiped my tear-stained face and gave a gentle smile of encouragement.

"Have you finished packing?" she inquired.

I nodded. Then as I was about to get up she detained me.

"Wait a minute, darling," she said.

Tenderness and pathos were blended in her voice. Her eyes were moist. I knelt besides her. She caressed my hair lovingly as she was won't to when I was a kid. A volume of love was written on her face.

"Tomorrow my little girl, you will become a wife," she said in a voice that seemed to caress the very words that she uttered, "and your life will be linked with another's. You will enter a new world and you must become a part of it and of your husband's hopes and aspirations. You must partake of his happiness and share his sorrows."

I laid my head in her lap and she kissed it.

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"Remember," she continued in the same strain, "that a time might come in your life when you may have a feeling of regret for what is gone. In all our lives when with responsibilities come trials we have that feeling. If it arises in you then root it out as being unworthy of all the precepts that I have inculcated in you. If you do that then I shall not have taught you anything in vain. Do not look on the past and do not cling to it. If you do it will only hurt you."

How I have remembered those words all these months when broken with sorrow and bent with suffering I have trudged along the weary path of life into this final annihilation, condemned and doomed. When I picked up my head and glanced up at her I could see the gleam of tears in her eyes.

"Tomorrow when you go from this house as a bride you will change from a girl into a woman and when you step out of it, it will no longer be yours. Its doors will always be open to you for my advice and guidance but never to welcome you to stay here. Whatever tribulations that come your way must be borne and overcome by you alone. There must be no complaints, no bitterness and no regrets. Your life must be linked so closely with your husband's that there must not be the slightest alloy of self in it. You must stand by his side for better or for worse, give him your support when he needs it and fight his battles alongside him. That is the proud heritage of all women."

In later years when I took that one step for which even at this hour I have no regrets, just as mother had advised me, I never thought of myself. I thought only of Prem.

On this last day of my dying maidenhood, mother tucked me in for the last time and bid me a fond farewell. To her I was still her little child.

Next day I was married to Prem. Mother had been right when she had said that I would change from a girl into a woman. Under the warmth and passion of a husband's tender caresses a budding girl blossomed forth into a blooming woman!

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2nd September. 10 P.M.

To-day was our third wedding anniversary. I have been so happy all these years. I have thanked God fervently for this joyful state of wedded bliss given to so few. Time has not changed his devotion to me or decreased his love or the ardour of his passion. He has been so tolerant and has showed such a great deal of understanding of my childish nature. He has borne my wilful caprices and petulance. His joy and enthusiasm knew no bounds when I told him this morning that the seeds of our love had borne fruit. He showered on me a wealth of caresses and pressed me to his heart. His eyes sparkled with delight.

I put my arms round his neck and breathed a mute prayer of thanks to God for so much happiness and hoped that it would last forever.

"I think we had better cancel tonight's party," Prem said, disengaging himself from my arms, his face eager and pleading.

"But why darling?" I inquired laughing.

He wrinkled his brows and swallowed a little as was his habit.

"I do not want you to exert yourself. If we give the party, it will be a strain on you."

"We can't do that," I replied ruffling his hair, "we have already issued invitations and I do not see any reason for so much fuss."

He seemed crestfallen for a few seconds, then his frown disappeared and he brightened up.

"Well. Alright, then. But I tell you what," he said jumping up on his feet and moving about restlessly in the exuberance of his spirits, "tomorrow evening we will both go to the beach, take a few sandwiches and coffee and have a quiet picnic, uh?"

I assented smiling and he touched my cheek gingerly with his lips and went to dress. I passed the whole day in a continual state of excitement and rapture. It is a wonderful feeling for a woman to know for the first time that a new life is stirring within her.

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Tonight Prem had eyes and ears only for me. He could not bear to see me exert in the least and hovered around me like a disturbed spirit. Later on we

(Continued on Page 27)

There is a concerted move in India to preserve classical music and its age-old technique in its pristine purity to inspire future artistes. Folk music is no less important. In the following interview given to the representative of the "Aryan Path", Mrs. Laura Boulton, the American musicologist who was in Bombay for the discovery of Indian folk types, stresses its importance in promoting ethnological knowledge and understanding between peoples and issues a clarion call to.

PRESERVE FOLK MUSIC FOR MANKIND

THERE is 'one world' in folk music, cutting across racial and geographical frontiers.

I had heard Mrs. Laura Boulton's delightful talk on American Folk Music, given under the auspices of the United States Information Service, and it was with keen anticipation that I went to interview her in her Taj Mahal Hotel room. At first sight, she seems an astonishing person to have participated in eight major expeditions and a larger number of minor ones before the present Asiatic Expedition, which will have taken her around the world before she returns to the United States. A very feminine type, with fair hair and blue eyes, poised and 'chic', it is difficult to picture her in the African jungle or among the Eskimos above the Arctic Circle. She is gathering ethnological material for the American Museum of Natural History and the Buffalo Museum of Natural History, as well as musical material for the University of California.

Her quest for unrecorded and unknown folk music, in connection with which she is also filming the lives and customs of the people, has already taken her on this expedition to the Philippines and Indonesia. She was planning before the end of July to cover India from the Nilgiris to the Assam Hills and hoped to visit also Ceylon, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tibet.

I asked her how she had come to take up this type of research. Her mother had been a musician of talent and Mrs. Boulton had read music before she could read words; music came naturally to her. It had been in 1929 that she had been asked by the American Museum of Natural History to accompany as musicologist the one-and-a-half year Strauss Central African Expedition, from Cairo to Cape Town, and she had gone, abandoning the concert career on which she was just launched.

She had been fascinated by the beauty and variety of African music and by the many rhythm patterns. The whole life of the African tribesmen, she declared, was intimately bound up with the rhythm of music. They did everything to it. "Africans have forgotten more about rhythm than most of us will ever know." Her first book, "Rhythm in the Jungle", had recorded her African impressions; it had been reprinted again and again.

Drum Talk

There was a great variety of African musical instruments. She had recorded the astonishing drum talk of the African bush; and also the sounds of the royal flutes and of the sacred trumpets that were kept in their own special houses and treated with the greatest reverence.

There was, she said, no definite African scale, but the 'Kora', a West African instrument with 21 strings, produced music that she declared sounded like Mozart. She mentiontd incidentally the tremendous effectiveness of the elaborate healing ceremonies in Africa, in which music played its part.

Curiously enough, she had found in the "Spirituals" and work-songs of the transplanted American Negroes less resemblance to the music of Africa than to the early European folk-songs, though the singing technique of their African forbears had been handed down from generation to generation, the vagueness of pitch characteristic of African music etc.

Hymn To Sun God

There was a great variety in America, as she had brought out in her lecture, of spontaneous, indigenous songs as well as the national songs of all the groups that had gone over to the New World. Especially interesting were the songs of the American Indians, whose aboriginal culture had been to a large extent preserved in the South-West United States, as also in Mexico. They were of many types, noble laments and wake songs, songs of worship and propitiation, songs to bring rain and to give healing, war songs and cradle songs.

The Pueblo Indians, whose numerous groups include the Zunis and Hopis, have a remarkable singing technique, which she described as singing with taut throat, with the voice placed on the vocal cords. One would expect them singing in this way to tire very soon, but they can keep it up for hours.

The Hopi Hymn to the Sun-God, sung in a deep bass, was very impressive. There are many tenors among the Navajos and the Apaches, who have many healing songs and riding songs. There are more war-songs among the Plains Indians than among the Pueblo Indians.

The American Indian songs are sung to the accompaniment of drum, flute and rattles. The accompaniment of the popular Appalachian Mountain songs is sometimes a dulcimer, more commonly a guitar or a banjo. There are besides numerous work-songs—cotton-picking songs; lumbermen's songs; sea-chanteys, a relic of the days of sailing vessels; miners' songs; cowboys' songs, sometimes amusing, sometimes plaintive—and ballads. The recent establishment in Colorado of a School of Minstrelsy speaks of the wide-spread interest in folk-songs and had admitted her to the underground ceremonial lodge, where rehearsals were conducted of the traditional songs and new ones were practised in anticipation of coming ceremonies.

One has a feeling, however, that her spontaneous and unaffected friendliness has even more to do with her winning of co-operation than the technique described. For, after all, whether in wigwam, kraal or igloo, charm is charm! I had abundant opportunity to observe her tact in handling overlapping appointments in the short time I was with her, and felt that the Diplomatic Service had missed something through her devotion to music and ethnology!

Control Is Fatal

Asked about the Soviet effort to rule out "bourgeois" music, Mrs. Boulton was emphatic. "Control is fatal for all artistic development. You cannot regiment creative work. The moment anything is channelled, it no longer is the instinctive thing which creation has to be". She was, she said, in favour of tolerating most forms of expression for a period, to see what they developed into.

"Even 'crooning'?"

"Even 'crooning'! It is a phase which we have to live through. It may develop into something interesting, given time and patience".

My asking whether she would subscribe to the saying of a great German poet that one could settle down peacefully where one heard people singing; "bad people have no songs", brought an interesting answer.

"I have a quarrel with the statement from the beginning. I do not think any people are fundamentally bad. There is something of good in all of them. Who is to judge who is bad?"

The tribesmen in Africa, she added, did many things that white people did not approve. They had their own customs and social usages and it was not fair to judge them by another standard. "Shall war-songs be condemned where tribal warfare is a matter of self-preservation?" Besides, she added, the purpose of many of these songs was changing now, to meet changed conditions. On one pacific Island she had found a war-song doing service as a "pep"-song at a baseball match, that game having become popular during the recent American occupation. Among the American Indians also, war-songs today were sometimes sung by partisans of opposing teams.

Folk Concerts

She had mentioned in her lecture the case of "Leadbelly", the American Negro ex-convict, and she told me more about him now. He was a rebel against the prevailing code of laws—never very fair to Negroes in the South—and had been involved in various fracases. He had spent most of his life in prison before he was discovered as a singer with an inexhaustible repertoire of folk-songs, a repertoire as amazing in its variety as in its size. He had demonstrated in her classes at the University of California and had sung in folk concerts all over the country. He owed his sobriquet, by which he was known throughout the United States, to the number of bullets he was supposed to have stopped. He would ordinarily be considered, by the respectable citizens of New Orleans, a bad man, but when you reached him through his music he was a different person.

"Do you think music can contribute to World Peace?" I asked.

"Everything can contribute to peace that can contribute to better understanding. Music can do that because through music we get a more fundamental understanding of people. People everywhere sing for the same reasons. Music is a universal language, needing no translation because it has a universal quality; no people in the world is without music. I think that music not only was the first but also will be the last language of the world. It is the one thing that knows no borders and with it we can reach people of every area of the earth".

Music Has No Frontiers

One memorable experience on a moonlight night in South-West Africa had been tuning her radio in to European music and seeing tribesmen of the Ovambo Tribe slip out from the shadows to dance in perfect rhythm to the strains of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony!

To illustrate the value of musical recordings to ethnology, she had recounted in her lecture a song from Angola in Portuguese West Africa, a woman's song, with meagre text and a simple repetitive phrase. She was returning to her village with all the goods and chattels she had brought upon her marriage, because her husband had not given her a child. That song threw a light on divorce customs in that part of the country which much questioning could hardly have elicited.

And the fact that the Eskimos, racially of the same stock as the American Indians, still have hunting songs brought over from Siberia, brings interesting confirmation to ethnological theory.

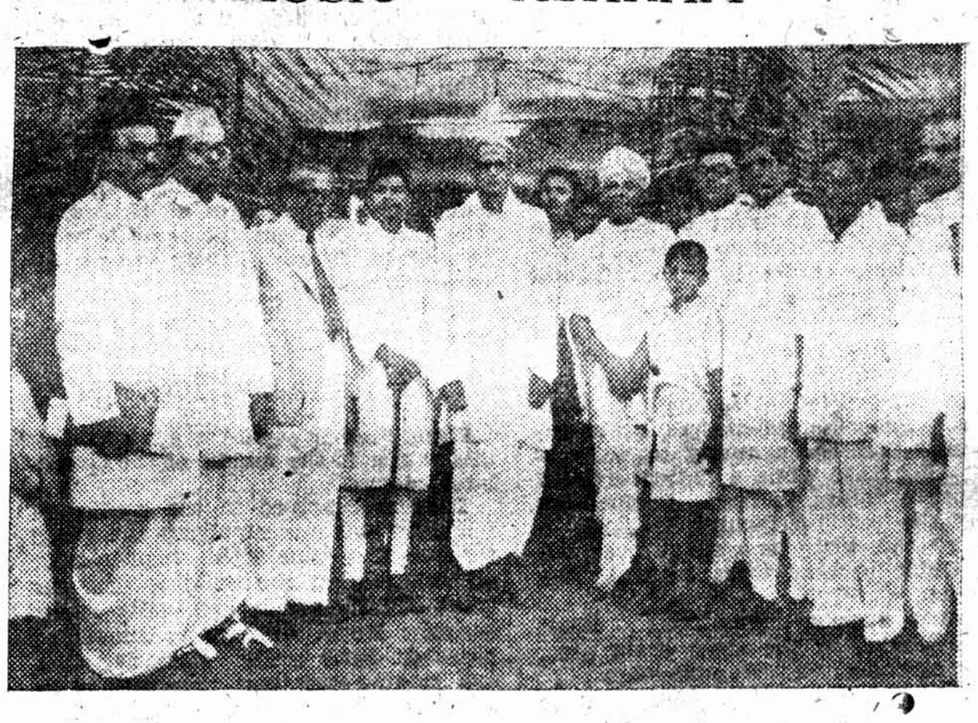
Songs passed on from one generation to another and with them passed the beliefs and traditions of the whole tribe. The complete body of songs of a people represented their whole life of work and play and worship and all their other life activities.

There was danger today, Mrs. Boulton felt, that much of the world's folk music might be lost and forgotten unless caught before it disappeared altogether. This was illustrated by one all-night vocal concert in Bechuanaland, where out of the 43 songs sung only 6 were true African folk music, the rest having been poor imitations of American songs! She is apprehensive lest, especially in Tibet, whose ancient and traditional seclusion is now threatened, the ancient culture will be altered, by the impact of the outside world; if scientific and political influences, may, as seems likely, drive out the folk culture, it is naturally of great importance to world culture that its songs be recorded before it is too late.

An entertainer had a booking to perform at a dignified assemblage in a private house. Most of his jokes were of the men's smoking-party type and not at all suitable to the occasion. Nobody laughed but that did not deter him for a moment.

Finally he paused and asked the butler for a glass of water. The hostess added grimly: "And, Charles, bring a cake of soap and a toothbrush with it."

MUSIC "ASHRAM"



The founder of this music "Ashram", Swami Vallabhdasji Maharaj is a Hindu priest, who learnt music from a Muslim 'Ustad', Khan Sahib Faiyaz Khan, and the 'Ashram', is being opened by a disciple of Gandhiji, which is quite unique' observed Shri. Kaka Kalelkar, declaring open The Vallabh Sangit Ashram at Sion recently, adding: "Real Music is non-communal, non-sectarian and draws good point from all Schools."
Group taken on the occasion with Swami Villabhdasji Maharaj on Kakasaheb's left. Ustad Fayaz Khan is on his right.

seems to promise the revival of a mediaeval profession.

Adventure With Music

Mrs. Boulton must obviously have been quite young when she went on her first expedition, to the African jungle, and I asked her if she had felt no fear, if there had been no incidents to frighten her. She did not know the meaning of fear, when danger was present, she declared, obviously an important qualification for her task.

"Things happen so fast you don't have time to be afraid. You have to act quickly. I am not rash; I always take all due precautions; and then leopards in my tent, or charges by elephants or rhinoceroses in the bush, are just part of life." But she confessed to having sometimes shivered in bed after the danger was past; for which the bravest of women might be execused.

She has had no difficulty in getting on with people, though she has often been in hostile territory. Her technique, when dealing with people whose language she does not speak, is simple. She herself sings, making a record of her song, and then plays it back. Then the people enter into the spirit of the game and willingly sing their own songs for her. It is as simple as that! When she went to the Hopi tribe to get their songs, she was assured that she would be wasting her time; people had stayed there 8 months without getting a single song, as they would not sing them for outsiders. Inside of 24 hours she had been recording and the Hopis had allowed her to record, before she left, their snake dance and flute dance and

"MORE THAN A HEADACHE"

Long in the Minneapolis Tribune.

WHERE IRON FLOATS AND CORK SINKS!

In World Of Sun-Gas Near Absolute Zero

By THOMAS R. HENRY

NEW trails in a weird corner of nature—a fourth state of matter in which the physical laws governing the rest of the universe appear to be suspended—are being blazed by U.S. Bureau of Standards physicists.

This is the world of the sun gas, helium, at and below minus 270.97 degrees centigrade—where iron floats and cork sinks in an effervescing liquid which flows uphill, sweeps through solid walls, and through which heat flows like sound.

It is on the edge of absolute zero, the unattainable point where all motion of molecules stops and matter becomes completely lifeless. In some of their most recent experiments, the Bureau physicists have been able to reach .077 of 1 degree above this point. This is still tropical compared with the recent announcement of Prof. De Klerc of the University of Leyden in Holland that he has pushed liquid helium to within less than three-thousandths of 1 degree above absolute zero and expects to get down to about 1/1,000th of a degree.

The Bureau of Satndards physicists, Drs. J. R. Pelham and R. B. Scott have been interested chiefly in the strange phenomenon of "second sound." Some of their latest findings, says Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau, promise to be scientific landmarks in the exploration of this never-never realm.

Line Clear For Heat

Every other material known to man resists, to some extent, the flow of heat. If one end of an iron bar is heated red hot, the heat flows slowly to the other end, which becomes too hot to handle. The entire bar, between the two ends, becomes hot, and a good deal of the heat is lost by radiation on the way.

In liquid helium, heat flows from one side of a container to the other, like a sound wave. It leaves no traces behind. The intervening liquid is not heated. There is absolutely no resistance whatsoever Between minus 270.96 and minus 270.97 degrees the heat conductivity increases by approximately 3,000,000 times. From that point on, Pelham and Scott have now determined, the colder it gets the faster sound travels. The speed jumps from about 20 yards a second at 1 degree above absolute zero to nearly 40 yards a second at half a degree above.

Helium changes from a gas into a liquid at about 4 degrees above absolute zero. It is an extremely light, bubbling liquid, about a sixth the density of water. It acts like any other liquid. If sufficient pressure is applied, it freezes into a solid.

Then, step by step, the temperature is reduced by pumping off the atmosphere in a tube above the surface of the liquid, approaching, as fast as possible, to a vacuum. The more the pressure is reduced the faster the liquid boils, as water boils on a high mountaintop with very little heat.

Dramatic Change

A darmatic change comes suddenly at 2.19 degrees above absolute zero. The stuff still looks like a liquid but it doesn't act like a liquid. Boiling stops. Bubbles no longer can form in the substance itself, although it continues to effervesce from its surface. Its atoms, apparently, become entirely independent of each other. It will leak through holes less than three-millionths of an inch in diameter. Physicists have difficulty finding anything which will hold it. Of its own volition, it will flow up the sides of a glass tube.

IF A LEAD PLATE IS PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TUBE, AN IRON MAGNET WILL "FLOAT." A BIT OF CORK WILL DROP LIKE A LUMP OF LEAD IN WATER.

About all that can be said thus far is that the Bureau physicists are dealing with something entirely new in the universe. The researches may, says Dr. Condon, have no practical value at all and only uncover more curiosities. The fact remains, he stresses, that a door has been opened into a hitherto completely hidden realm and according to all precedents of the past, something very significant is bound to come out of it eventually.

The new substance is as different from a liquid, a solid, or a gas as each of these is from the others.

Why Writing Is Often Disordered

Writing is a complex process involving six parts of the brain.

It is a late evolutionary acquisition, an extension of the purely human faculty of speech, and is often a function to become disordered early in general illness of the brain.

There is a constellation of higher speech centres grouped on the side of the brain just in front of and above the ear, but in addition there is a specific writing centre in the frontal lobe. All these are intricately connected, with great possibilities of the wires getting crossed.

This is stressed in a new brain map being constructed at Georgetown University School of Medicine's Brain Institute. Sometimes ability to write is lost altogether while a patient retains complete ability to read. Sometimes only the reading faculty is lost. A victim can write as well as ever but is unable to read what he has just written.

Other curious conditions result from lesions in the same brain area. One of these is 'Agrammatism', of which several cases recently have been reported. A victim apparently loses the ability to either speak or write grammatically. He is likely always to speak of himself in the second, rather than the first, person. Another is 'Acalculia', the loss of ability to use mathematical symbols. It is often a part of a complex syndrome which includes loss of ability to write, failure to discriminate between right and left, and inability to pick out individual figures.

Still another disability which sometimes enters the same complex is 'Amusia', or complete loss of any musical functions. One may suddenly and completely lose ability to sing or play. Others may suffer total loss of ability to appreciate music when heard. The new brain map locates this in lesion of a specific music centre at the tip of the temporal lobe of the brain.

Daily 4,000,000 Are Too Sick To Work

More than 4,000,000 Americans between 14 and 64 years old are too sick to work every day in the year.

Sicknesses range from bad colds, such as may keep a person home for one day, to illnesses lasting for years. The figure, however, does not include those in institutions such as psychiatric or homes for the permanently disabled.

The estimate is based on the latest survey of illness carried out by the Census Bureau at the request of the Public Health Service. It was the first such survey undertaken in 13 years. Although the net results were about the same, the present study is considered more thorough.

A house-to-house survey in selected localities showed, on an average workday in February, a total of 4,500,000 are at home because of sickness. Admittedly, February is the worst month of the year because of the prevalence of colds. Public Health statisticians made the arbitrary assumption that an average February day would show 20 per cent more illness than an average day for the year as a whole.

When allowance is made for persons in institutions, and in the Armed Forces, which were not included in the survey, the total away from work on one February day reaches the grand total 5,310,000.

The statisticians estimate that somewhat more than 1,200,000 outside of institutions are ill of chronic diseases which will keep them out of work for a period of ten years or more. Many, of course, will be kept away only a few days or a few weeks.

Women appeared to have a slightly better record than men. They showed a somewhat less disabling sickness rate between the ages of 45 and 54. The rate was about the same between 14 and 19. It was slightly greater between 20 and 44.

French Scientists On Greenland Icecap

Eight French explorers are spending this winter in the middle of the Greenland icecap.

They are camped in the cradle of tempests and are supplying the world for the first time with hour-by-hour observations on the building of the great highs which eventually sweep across North America as snowfilled blizzards. Four times each day they are sending out their observations by radio; these are then channeled into an international network.

These men were left behind when last summer's Greenland expedition led by Paul Victor left for home late in August after establishing a semipermanent camp on the icecap. They will be isolated for nine months until the expedition returns as soon as possible next summer.

In addition to their routine weather observations, they are making radiosonde probes of the upper atmosphere every two days and carrying out an extensive programme of physical research. Their camp is very close to the spot where the celebrated German scientist, Alfred Wegener, made extensive observations in 1931.

Difficulties

Much of last summer was spent setting up this camp. It required getting approximately 70 tons of supplies and equipment over the icecap from the shore. Some of this was dropped by parachute, but the greater part had to be carried up by land convoys of weasels towing sleds. Much of this equipment was lifted from shore over the high cliffs onto the icecap itself by a specially built cable railway of a general type hitherto used only in the French Alps. It was about 2,300 feet long and bridged a difference of more than 500 feet in altitude.

The building of this apparatus depended on calculations which could be made only on the spot. These had to be radioed to the French construction company.

The icecap acts as a titanic refrigerator for the northern hemisphere. It cools the air flowing from the south. This sinks and piles up until eventually it spills over, sometimes with explosive violence

Mysterious Food In Sea Water

Sea water contains a mysterious food substance—apparently a carbohydrate related to sugars or starches.

It is present in extremely minute amounts ranging from a 10,000th of an ounce to about a 1,000th of an ounce per quart of water. The amounts are extremely variable from day to day.

Oysters, and perhaps other mollusks, are extremely sensitive to the substance. It may play an important part in their nutrition and be a significant factor in the whole economy of sea life.

Detention of this mysterious substance has just been reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here by three Pensacola scientists who have worked with the facilities of the Fisheries Research Station of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Station there.

When the amount of this substance present falls to a low level, these investigators headed by Albert Collier report, oysters stop pumping water through their systems, which is their way of obtaining food. The higher the concentration the more water the bivalves pump and consequently the more nourishment they get.

Oyster Reaction

If the carbohydrate level falls below a certain critical value—somewhere around a 5,000th of an ounce per quart—the oysters stop pumping.

Then at intervals of two or three hours the mollusks will test the water, pumping for a brief interval apparently to determine whether there is enough of the mysterious substance present to make further effort worth their while. If there is enough to satisfy them, they continue pumping until the concentration falls again.

The higher the temperature of the water, they found, the greater the amount of the carbohydrate necessary to induce the oysters to continue feeding.

They have observed this behaviour for ten days at a time, the experimenters say. Four oysters have been observed for 60 days—24 hours a day.

They have succeeded in extracting minute quantities of the substance but about all the chemical tests show is that it acts like a carbohydrate.

It does not vary with the saltiness of the water. Concentration in a single sample of water will remain constant for about four days at room temperature.

The smallest amount which will start an oyster pumping varies greatly from mollusk to mollusk, they found.

"WHALE RANCH" PAYS DIVIDENDS

By A. De Montmorency

A NEW Zealander has swapped his cow pastures for a "whale ranch," and is reported by "V" magazine of Paris to be getting some dol. 100,000 a year from it.

The "ranch," says the magazine, has been set up in a bay of Arapawa island off Wellington by Gill Perano, who carries out his "roundups" by motorboat, harpooning the giant mammals in their marine "corral" and bringing them into an enclosure built of tree trunks.

He gets about 130 whales a year, mostly small ones, and sends the meat, fat, hides, etc., to England where they eke out shortages of beef, leather, etc.

The Snag

The old man fishing from the river bank landed a pike about two feet long, but threw it back. Later he caught a large roach. This he also threw back.

Five minutes later he caught a small perch and put it into his bag. As he rose to go a fellow fisherman asked him why he had thrown back two beautiful fish and kept a small one.

"Well," he replied, "my frying-pan's only nine inches wide."

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT BY TATAS—BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY IN INDIAN HOCKEY—COMPOSITION OF HARWOOD LEAGUE SENIOR DIVISION—WORLD SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP—COMMUNALISM IN SPORT—MARATHON STRUGGLE FOR EMAR GOLD CUP.

Magnificent achievement by Tata Sports Club! To win the Blue Riband of Western India or the Eastern India for hockey is a great achievement by itself. But to bag both—and that too during the same season—is indeed a crowning glory to any sporting institution. Tata's had the high satisfaction of bringing home the much coveted Beighton Cup last year. But this season they have attained the double honour of winning both the Aga Khan and Beighton Cups together.

The only other Bombay team to perform this grand feat was Customs Athletic Club and that was fourteen long years ago. The Customs had then assembled a galaxy of star players from all parts of India—most of whom had represented this country in the previous World Olympiad. Owing to the restrictions imposed thereafter in the matter of arecruitment it has not been possible for the Customs to repeat their historic performances later. They have almost gone to the limbo of oblivion.

SMILES OF DAME FORTUNE

For Tata's to emulate that brilliant example after such a long lapse of time is highly complimentary indeed. Strange as it may seem, they had done nothing this season to shout about, the League and the Provincial Championships being claimed by Lusitanians. However they strengthened and solidified their combination gradually so as to come out with flying colours at the end of the season.

It seems luck played a great part in their ultimate success. There is nothing strange in that. Nobody can achieve anything great or substantial without a fair slice of luck in his favour. All your skill and best efforts may go in vain if Dame Fortune powns on you. Well, that was exactly the case with the Lusitanians. Try as they would they could not get even with their compatriots—let alone beat them,—in the final.

CONGRATULATIONS, GENTLE!

The lion's share of the glory for Tata's victories goes to their shrewd skipper and indefatigable full-back, R. S. Gentle. He is really a tower of strength in Tata's defence lines. But for his large fund of pluck and resourcefulness it would have been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible for his side to carry the day, I consider him the best full-back in India today barring none.

In paying such a high tribute to Gentle, I am not overlooking the fine contributions of his mates. They all work as a team and in a truly sporting spirit. Therein lies the main background of their success.

Tata's are by no means a team of giants. But they achieved what an apparently giants' side in the East Punjab Police, could not. Not that the latter did not command the necessary team-spirit. In fact they did so in ample measure. But they failed in proper team-work which was the cause of their undoing. I still think that if the East Punjabees play their usual game they will be hard to beat by any team in India.

MATTER OF PRIDE FOR BOMBAY

It is highly gratifying to Bombay that both the finalists in the Beighton Cup hailed from our city. Tata's and Lusis joined together to create history for Bombay. We have seen football teams from Calcutta monopolising the final of our premier soccer tournament, the Rovers Cup. It was only last year we saw East Bengal Club and East Indian Railway fighting in the ultimate round, and the former claiming the trophy in the end. But this is the first time Bombay could repay the compliments to the eastern metropolis —though not in the same game.

It is reported that Lusis were rather unfortunate in losing the match to Tata'e. They had the major share of the exchanges, but they failed hopelessly in the vital matter of scoring. The game might have told a different tale had their crack-shooter Reggie Rodrigues, taken the field. He was 'hors de combat'. So the Lusis were deprived of his valuable services. However, they have every reason to be happy over their final position. The Cup is much nearer their hands now than ever before. They may have better luck next time

BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY

The fine displays by the Bombay teams in the Beighton Cup and their ultimate success in it as well as in the Aga Khan Tournament prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Bombay is at the top of Indian hockey today. The sides that entered the final stages of the Inter-State Tournament at Bhopal, including the championships, East Punjab succumbed to Bombay, either here or at Calcutta.

This substantiates my previous contentions that if the Bombay team for the National Competition was judiciously selected properly trained and wisely handled, Bombbay might have emerged victorious in it. Talents are there in plenty. They needed shrewd judges of the game to pick them out carefully and make the best use of them. That was not done. Hence we were locked out before we, had crossed a single hurdle!

If the administrators of the BPHA take a lesson from this, they will not repeat the mistakes in future. Then our success in the National Championships will be assured.

COMPOSITION OF HARWOOD LEAGUE

The senior division of the Harwood League has commenced at the Cooperage. As many as eleven teams have found place in it. Why the number has been raised from eight to eleven I cannot fathom. This is sure to make the season cumbersome and unattractive,—especially if the return matches are played. This will mean 110 games. Of course if they play once each that figure will be reduced by half. But then the interest of the return engagements will be lost.

Barring Trades, the most popular local side upto this side, who have ceased to exist. We have all the other prominent teams in the list, namely, Tatas, GIP Railway, Burmah-Shell, St. Francis Goans, Rashids and Goan S.C.

Bombay Gymkhana is still there because they are the only European team left to take part in local football. Though they are not likely to hark back to the old days when they were a power to contend with they are expected to add colour and variety to the competition.

NEW-COMERS

The new-comers in the tournament are Indian Navy, India Culture League, Bombay Amateurs and B.E.S.T. We hear that most of the Trades players have joined the Culture League. So it may become the favourite side of the local football-goers. Now that the hockey season is over, Tatas, the reigning Champions, will be able to concentrate on soccer and make every effort to retain their title. The GIP Railway, who have just won the Nadkarni Cup, and Burmah-Shell, its runners-up, may be relied upon to try hard to wrest the honour from them

St. Francis Goans are a fighting side. They are sure to cause a good deal of worry to all their opponents. Only they should curb their temper within reasonable limits. We are told that this club and their supporters have been warned by the WIFA Committee that any misbehaviour on their part will compel the authorities to take drastic action against them. I hope the warning will have a salutary effect on all concerned.

BRAZIL AGREES

It is now officially stated that Brazil has definitely agreed to the suggestion made by the AIFF that the inviting country for the World Championship should pay the travelling expenses of our team to Rio de Janeiro from Calcutta instead of Cairo. This will save India an expense of Rs. 40,000. It should not be difficult for the Football Federation to raise the sum of Rs 60,000 necessary for the tour.

Therefore the AIFF has fixed 28th June as the date when the Indian team will start for the journey. Very little time is left for selection of the team and training of the players. The WIFA has named seven players for the purposes of selection. Of them Parab and Papen had gone to Britain for the World Olympiad in 1948. These two certainly deserve consideration at the hands of the all-India Selectors. They have improved a lot since their return home. And their previous experience will stand them in good stead in Brazil.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES

The other players are Santiago, Burmah-Shell's goalkeeper, Anant Vaidya, Burmah-Shell's left back, Albert Middlecoat Burmah-Shell's right-half, Krishnan Tata's centre-half, and Kappuswamy, 'Rashid's inside-left. I am exceedingly surprised at the selection of Santiago in preference to Arikrathan of Rashids. The latter is a custodian of far higher class than the Burmah-Shell player. Is it because Santiago can play also as a winger that he has been chosen? A ridiculous proposition indeed!

We do not need a goalkeeper who is an all-rounder. He must be a specialist in his own department. Evidently the WIFA selectors do not think so. Otherwise they would not have committed this blunder.

Anant Vaidya is a rising full-back. If he maintains his present rate of progress, he will outclass all our backs including Papen before long. He deserves encourgement. I cannot, however, appreciate the nomination of Krishnan. He is certainly a hard-working fellow but he lacks the stamp of a class player. He is some what crude in his ways. I doubt if any amount of polishing will improve his style and methods at this late hour.

Every body will concede that Albert Middlecoat is a fine half-back. He is a tireless worker too. But he has a serious weakness—a short temper. Unless he is able to control it within reasonable limits, he is sure to cause any amount of trouble to himself and his side. Only a strong manager and a strong Captain may be able to check him.

SELECTION ON MERIT

We hope the all-India selectors will use the highest sense of discretion in picking out the men. The players must be chosen on merit alone. Unfortunately a good deal of favouritism is shown on provincial basis. The province or state which makes the highest contribution towards the expenses of the tour get the largest representation in the team. And the state which fails to pay anything is simply ignored. That should not be the criterion for selecting players. We want the strongest combination. Therefore the best players should be chosen, irrespective of the monetary contribution of their states.

It is needless to emphasise that every player must be able to play with boots—and that too as well as with their bare feet. A player, however good he may be with bare feet should be omitted if he does not excel in the booted style of play. But he must also be a bare-footed player par excellence, unless he is a defender or centre-forward.

BOOTS OR BARE-FEET?

I wish to recall here that India could make a splendid show against France in the last Olympic Games chiefly because some of the players could take advantage of their speed with bare feet on a bone dry ground. Similar conditions are likely to prevail in Brazil. It will be a folly of the first magnitude if we do not take full advantage of this situation. I have every hope that the all-India selectors will not lose sight of this important point.

I have heard 'ad nauseum' that our players should play with boots all the time, whatever the condition of the ground. Then only they will be able to attain perfection in the game and thus win the World Championship. These wiseacres forget that there are thousands of players in this country who play with boots always. But very, very few of them reach the highest class. It would be easy to pick out an Indian team with booted players only. Will they succeed in beating a bare footed or mixed side? I am sure not. Our only hope of defeating the barly westerners lies in exploiting our nippiness to the fullest extent. Bare feet alone can help us in this respect. Boots will reduce the speed of our players which will help their opponents to get the better of them by hard tackles.

A COACHING EYE-WASH

We had hoped that George Ainsley, the British professional coach, will give our players the necessary training before they depart for Rio. But we hear that his services have not been availed of by the A.I.F.F. It is probable that Balai Chatterjee, the famous Mohun Bagan Veteran, will be entrusted with this job in an honorary capacity as was done two years ago when the National team went to England. His long experience will be very helpful to our players.

It is states that the W.I.F.A. has engaged the services of Ainsley for one month. During this short period he is expected to guide our boys to the right methods of playing, by removing their faults. I do not hope for much success in such a short time. If our young hopefuls act according to his advice, the remuneration paid to Ainsley will be well-spent, otherwise it will be a sheer waste of good money.

COMMUNALISM IN SPORT

We notice that communal teams are flourishing as well as ever before, despite the warnings by the Government and our leaders. The other day the Tata Shield final was played in which the Parsee and Hindu Gymkhanas participated. Both the teams were represented by the members of their respective communities. Fortunately, lawn tennis does not command as big a following in Bombay as cricket does. Otherwise the communal virus would have spread in dangerous proportions through his lovely game. This does not mean that I do not want lawn tennis to prosper as well as cricket used to. I do wish it but certainly not on communal lines. I wonder what the Government is doing in furtherence of their policy to eschew communalism from all these Gymkhanas.

By the way, I was rather amused to see a critic who claims to be the only and one uncompromising opponent of communal sport, saying that if Noshir's team from Poona practise for a couple of years, they may do well in the Emar gold Cup. I suppose it is not communal when the party affects one's own community.

HIGH TENSION IN WOMEN'S HOCKEY

A veritable marathon race is going on at the Azad Maidan during the last few days for the conquest of the Emar Cup. The high contending parties are the old rivals, Bombay Greys and Bombay City. At the time of writing they have met thrice without any result. The reason is that both the teams have lost their regular forward lines—with the defence intact. Consequently the attackers have found it extremely difficult to bring down their opponent's citadel. The City find in little Pansy Thomas an impenetrable barrier to the opposite goal while the Greys are thwarted by invincible Eileen Bamber in the city fortress. A snap goal on either side will decide the issue.

Large crowds are following the fortunes of the game daily with great enthusiasm. But what is marring the spirit of the game is the bad blood which is evinced by certain players on both sides. Couldn't the ladies keep their temper at home when they are on a sporting field—especially with a dangerous weapon like a hockey stick in hand?

"Joan got only one mark for her sums to-day, Mummy, so she altered the one into a five and was found out."

"I hope you would never do a thing like that, dear".

"Course not: I'd have made it into a four".

★

"Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are", said a lunch-counter philosopher.

Whereupon a meek little man, sitting a few stools away, called to the waitress: "Cancel my order for shrimp salad, please".

May Day In Moscow

●

Mammoth Parade In Red Square Of Workers Scientists And Literaterateurs

★

BY VLADIMIR TREGUBOV

ON May 1, the Moscow Red Square was a scene of military-parade and demonstration in which many thousands of working people of the capital took part.

A radiant sun looks down on Moscow from the cloudless blue sky. The State flag of the USSR flies over the building of the Supreme Soviet. On the building in the frame of red banners are the portraits of the great leaders of the Soviet people , the founders of the Socialist state, Lenin and Stalin. There are streamers inscribed with the calls of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) addressed to all the Soviet people and to millions of common folk the world over.

Assembled on the reviewing stands for the publiic are the choicest representatives of Moscow—workers scientists, men of letters and arts—all those whose selfless and enthusiastic efforts facilitate the building of Communism.

Guests From Abroad

There are also many guests from the People's Democracies—Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria—representatives of the great Chinese people, delegations of the Korean and the German Republics, representatives of the General Confederation of Labour of France and the Italian Confederation of Labour, the British workers' delegation, guests from the Western zones of Germany, from Denmark, Austria and other countries.

At 9-58 a.m. the leader of the Soviet people Joseph Stalin and the leading members of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party appear on the Government reviewing stand. Thunderous ovation reverberates through the Red Square.

Joseph Stalin is on the Government reviewing stand. To all the Soviet People, to all the progressive mankind Stalin is the embodiment of wisdom and valour, of the heroic Bolsevik Party, of the energy and will of the peoples of the Soviet Union who are building Communism: Stalin's name stands for the happiness of millions of people, for the brotherhood and friendship of peoples.

Greetings To All

After reviewing the troops on the parade, Army General Sergei Shtemenko comes over to the microphone. In the name of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union he extends May Day greetings and congratulations to soldiers of the Soviet Army, the working people of the Soviet Union and the foreign guests who came to Moscow for celebrations. Sergei Shtemenko declares that the Soviet people led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin greeted the May Day with new victories. In the five years that passed since the end of the war the Soviet country has not only restored its economy but surpassed the prewar economic level. The Soviet Army and Navy stand on guard of the achievements of the Soviet people, on guard of world peace.

Sergei Shtemenko proclaims cheers in honour of the great Soviet people and their armed forces, in honour of the Government of the USSR, of the Bolshevik Party, in honour of the beloved leader and teacher of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin.

The air is filled with solemn strains of the state anthem of the Soviet Union and then the artiliery salute is fired. Militarry units—students of military academies and schools, infantrymen, artillerymen, seamen—file past reviewing stands and tanks pass with clatter and roar. Heavy airships ply on the blue skies and jet planes dash swiftly over the Square

Banner Of Moscow

The demonstration of the working people of the capital begins. The velvet banner of Moscow with the Order of Lenin awarded to Muscovites for valiant labour gleaming on it opens the procession and happy young generation of Soviet people—young pioneers stream into the Square. Raising high overhead boquets of flowers the children enthusiastically greet Stalin. They are followed by 24,000 young men and women representing Moscow Sports Societies. It seems as if the silk banners borne by them have absorbed all colours of the solar spectrum.

Scenes on the Square change like stills in a wonderful film. When the women weavers of the Trekhgornaya mills enter the Square with samples of fabrics made by them, the Red Square seems like a meadow covered with colourful flowers. Marching next to them is the column of workers of the Kalibr plant. Attention is attracted by the streamer in this column with inscription, "Enterprise of Collective Stakhanovite Work". All workers of this plant have become expert in the most efficient methods of labour. Marching in the next column are scientists of institutes and laboratories of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Builders carry high above their column panel showing Moscow with its tall buildings, new apartment houses, schools and green parks. And borne at the head of the column are portraits of the Great Stalin, the inspirer of the general plan for the socialist reconstruction of the Soviet capital.

The working people of Moscow are demonstrating their great achievements in the struggle for the fulfilment of the post war Five Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Colmuns of Moscow's working people carry flags of, Democratic Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Korea and of the People's Republic of China. And in the midst of these banners are portraits of the outstanding leaders of the People's Democracies, countries that have entered the course of socialist construction and a portrait of Mao Tse-tung leader of the victorious Chinese people.

One of the posters reproduces the words of Mao Tse-tung, "We are grateful to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin who armed us with weapon. This weapon is not machine guns but Marxism—Leninism".

Thousands of posters adorning the columns express the sincere friendship of the Soviet people towards the working people of the whole world and their firm resolve to secure lasting and stable peace throughout the world.

The demonstration on the Red Square lasted many hours. It was a demonstration of triumph and glory of the Soviet people of their fidelity to the ideas of Communism, to the ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.R.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

MAY DAY IN BERLIN

East Sector police protect a "U.S. Imperialist Tank" from stonethrowers during May Day in Berlin. The effigy is of Socialist leader Kurt Schemumacher.

SOVIET SATIRE ON FLYING SAUCERS

●

A so-called "saucer hysteria" is now to be observed in certain countries. Small groups of people gather on the streets and stare at the serene blue sky until their eyes ache and begin to believe that they can see saucers rushing across the sky.

The size, colour and number of "flying saucers" fluctuate, depending upon the abilities of the "eye-witness" or upon the fantasy of the scaremonger. They wrote about silver and gold saucers, they defined their diameter at 35 metres, 5 metres and even 50 centimetres. They said that they flew singly or in pairs. Other individuals with disordered intellect had a vision of entire flying services.

But if there is complete discord in the opinions of the "eye-witnesses" there is perfect unanimity among the physician-psychiatrists. "Hysteria", "psychic phenomenon", "collective hallucination"—such are the diagnosis pronounced by many prominent psychiatrists. But, the bourgeois physicians significantly stop at this and retire from the scene without saying a word about the chief thing—the causes of the disease and the remedy to combat it.

Saucer Hysteria

If saucers go flying at home, that means that there is something extremely wrong there. It means, that one party, unable to convince the other by words, did not find anything better than to resort to impermissibly rough means "of conviction" that of throwing about saucers.

There is something wrong in the capitalist countries. The capitalists want to convince the people that it is necessary to fight. But the plain people do not want to shed their blood for the sake of inflating the bank of the manufacturers and speculators.

The capitalists want to spread fear amoug the people, because panic-stricken people can be more easily hoodwinked. And so the warmongers invented the fable about mysterious "flying saucers".

The centre of the epidemic, is of course in the USA. There, in 1947, from the upper circles of military-industrial interests small gold discs did really fall with a melodious clang into the pockets of the editors of certain newspapers. Naturally, nothing has been written about this, nevertheless, it is an indisputable fact. The editors did not reply with black ingratitude

Soon after, American newspapers carried sensational reports about someone, somewhere having visioned flying saucers in the sky. The American Department of Air Force hastened to express its solemn assumption that "flying saucers" may be mysterious flying shells, set off by some foreign power.

Then came more. On the streets appeared the first crowds of people craning their necks. The first victims began to land in psychiatric establishments. Even shooting stars, which in the course of centuries served as a source of inspiration to lovers and poets, have now begun to drive fear into the hearts of "hundred-per cent" yankees.

Why One-Way Traffic?

Why did the "saucer hysteria" not affect the whole world but only a definite country? Unintentionally the Rome radio gave a witty answer to this question. The Rome radio broadcast that "saucers" were seen a few days ago in the American(!) sector of Berlin.

It therefore follows that saucers do not fly over the Eastern sector of the city, for they were not seen there. But is it possible that an object, which is supposed to be flying at such a great height could be seen from one street and not noticed from the neighbouring one?

It is clear that here it is not a question of meteorology, but of ideology. The "saucer hysteria" is raging only in the American sectors of the world. Expert of capital and arms is mechanically accompanied by the export of corresponding metal diseases.

TINNED LOBSTERS COME OUT FIGHTING

Because rich epicures all over the United States are clamouring for New England deep-sea lobsters, Mr. Joseph R. MacDonald has spent £56,000 and ten years trying to perfect a method of packing them so that they arrive fit and fighting after travelling thousands of miles. He now cans them alive.

Lobsters resent air travel. They are subject to altitude "bends", and frequently die in transit. A dead lobster is a total loss to an epicure. They have to be killed immediately before cooking if the full, fine flavour is to be retained. The high travelling mortality rate pushed up the cost of New England lobsters to exorbitant limits.

Mr. MacDonald got to grips with the problem in 1939 by fitting up a laboratory and staffing it with marine biologists: 32,000 lobsters were used in experiments before success was achieved. He won't tell the secret, but says that "a pinch of powdery substance in the can of fresh water does the trick."

This substance contains six elements highly beneficial to lobsters. So beneficial are they that the big claws have to be pinioned before canning.

Mr. MacDonald's firm guarantees that their lobsters will remain alive for six days after processing. Some have popped out of their cans in highly belligerent mood after spending sixteen days in hermetic confinement. It's a wonder they don't open their own tins!

Strange But True

IRON RATIONS: Complaining of pains, a hospital patient at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was X-rayed. Doctors then removed from his stomach—31 pieces of wire 6 to 8 inches long, a spoon handle, 14 2 in. springs, 41 pieces of stone, a nut and bolt, and a bottle cap. He is getting on nicely.

UNHAPPY ENDING: Run down by a car at Peterborough, Ontario, a fox was carrying in its mouth a detective novel entitled "Murder Up My Sleeve".

NEW USE FOR OLD HATS: Emmanuel Pentecostal Church, London, has a homemade organ constructed chiefly from old hats, picture frames and other scrap Costing £187 8s.. it is valued at £2,000.

AFTER THE TRIP: When a 16-year-old boy had been found drunk and incapable, it was stated at a Yorkshire juvenile court that he had received £47 1os. in wages and share-money for a three-weeks' fishing voyage in a trawler.

SAFETY RAZOR INDEED!

PERTH, AUSTRALIA (PTI-Reuter): A 15 months old baby who chewed and ate a razor blade suffered only a cut lip, which was the first clue to its meal

X-ray examination showed numerous small pieces of steel in the baby's stomach. The pieces were recovered by medical treatment and fitted together to make certain that no part remain in the baby.

4 DEAD, 15 HURT IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

JHUMRITELAIYA, (Bihar), May 13, (UPI): Four persons were killed and 15 others received injuries in two road accidents one involving a bus full of passengers, and the other a coat laden truck.

The bus which was on its way to Bermo from Giridih, smashed against a big wall near Dumri. One person died instantaneously and 15 others were injured.

In the second accident, a truck, loaded with coal while proceeding towards Nawadah, met with a serious accident near the Kodarma Reserve Forest on the Patna-Ranchi Road. The truck turned turtle with the result that two persons died on the spot while the third succumbed to his injuries on his way to hospital.

SUPPLY TO RUSSIA CURTAILED

New U. S. Policy Bears Fruit

WASHINGTON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Russia received less than 50,000 dollar worth of goods from the United States in March under America's policy of withholding "war potential" materials from the Soviet bloc. it was disclosed here yesterday.

The Census Bureau reported that Russian shipments to the United States during March totalled 3,500,000 dollars.

Russia sent no manganese or chrome ore, essential steel components, which she had supplied in the past.

Statement On Indo-China Situation Denied

PARIS, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): M. Leon Pignon, French High Commissioner in Indo China, today denied statements about the situation in Indo China attributed to him in the French Radical newspaper L'Aurore.

He issued a communique saying: "The French High Commissioner in Indo-China did not grant an exclusive interview to the morning newspaper which on May 12 published declarations attributed to the High Commissioner but which do not accurately reflect his thought."

CONVICTS APPEAL: All the eleven accused persons who were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Justice of French India in what is known as the Mahe rebellion case have appealed against their conviction to Cour de Casation (French Privy Council).

America Produces Baby Atomic Bombs

SMALLER IN SIZE, BUT MORE POWERFUL

WASHINGTON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States has produced baby atomic bombs small enough to be carried by jet planes, officials said last night.

The officials said the small size of the bombs did not mean that they were less powerful than full-sized bombs.

The officials gave no indication how powerful that "Baby A-Bomb" could be, but the report prompted speculation that it might be more powerful than the early model atomic bombs dropped on Japan or tested at Bikini.

It was reported that the secret of the new bombs lay in a non-explosive casing or envelope called a "tamper" which enabled a reduction in the "critical size" of the bomb.

The critical size of an atomic bomb is defined as the amount of fissionable material. such as uranium 235 or plutonium, which must be assembled in order to produce an explosion.

A War Department report released after the Hiroshima explosion in 1945 said a "tamper" could be used to reduce the critical size of a bomb. But it also said use of this covering "clearly makes for a longer lasting, more energetic, and more efficient explosion".

"IMPROVEMENTS".

With the disclosure of "small-sized" bombs, scientific observers suggested that improvements might have been made in "tamper" techniques and also in the technique for making varieties of bomb shapes.

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET PLEA

MacArthur Was Right

WASHINGTON, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): A United States State Department spokesman yesterday rejected Soviet charges that General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, had committed "a gross violation" of the principles of international law in allowing the release of "war criminals" before their sentences expired.

Mr. Roger Tubby, the spokesman, said it was the view of the United States Government that General MacArthur, as sole executive authority for the Allied powers in Japan, had the right of granting parole to all war criminals tried by the International Tribunal for the Far East.

A Russian note to the State Department described General MacArthurs action as "a gross violation of the elementary standards and principles of international law"

Submarine On Atomic Energy

WASHINGTON, May 13, (UPI): The United States Navy had planned a 2500-ton submarine to be powered by atomic energy. It will cost £14,250,000. It is also known that American air engineers are progressing with an atomic power unit for aircraft.

Over 34 Lakhs Voters Enrolled In Assam

SHILLONG, May 13, (PTI): Mr. Sukumar Sen, Chief Election Commissioner, Government of India, addressing a press conference here said that 34,30,000 had so far been enrolled as voters in the State of Assam.

He added he could not say anything definite at this stage regarding the delimitation of constituencies. He might be in a position to discuss the matter on his next visit.

S.-W. AFRICAN CASE HEARING

No Oral Statement To Be Presented By India

THE HAGUE, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): India will not carry out her intention of presenting an oral statement on the South-West Africa case before the International Court of Justice when the public hearings on South Africa's mandate obligations in the territory begin next week, it was learnt today.

The last-minute withdrawal is caused by the illness in the United States of Mr. B. N. Rau, India's permanent United Nation's representative at Lake Success, who was to have presented India's views.

It was at first suggested that a substitute lawyer be sent, but it was then decided to let India's views stand as given in the written statement already submitted to the court.

Oral statements on the case which opens on Tuesday next, will now be presented only by the United Nations, South Africa, and the Phillippines Republic.

BRITAIN SWINGS TO THE RIGHT SLIGHTLY

Final Result Of Council Elections

LONDON, May 13. (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN yesterday veered slightly to the right as the result of yesterday's "little general election" for control of 378 municipal boroughs in England and Wales.

But there was no sign of a strong swing in public opinion which produced the near-deadlock in the Parliamentary general election in February.

The final results of the elections are: Conservatives: 279 gains; 69 losses. Labour: 128 gains, 207 losses. Liberal: 15 gains; 37 losses. Independents 58 gains, 167 losses. Communist: no gains or losses.

At the February General Election, the Communists gained no seats despite a record of candidates.

Conservatives were estimated to have gained control on six Councils and lost it on two. Labour was calculated to have lost power on six Councils and gained it on five. In the urban Council elections which have been taking place during the last two days, Labour claimed 114 gains and 32 losses.

The party reported a net loss of 16 seats in the Scottish local elections last week.

BRITAIN MUST BRIDGE THE DOLLAR GAP

Cripps' Appeal At Industries Fair

LONDON, May 13 (PTI).

Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer told hundreds of American, Canadian and other overseas buyers at a British Industrial fair gala ball last night that Britain must exert itself "to fill the dollar gap until it is full up and overflowing with dollars and friendship."

A sound structure of commerce between the people of this country and their many overseas customers is the basis on which we can and shall build a strong defence for those principles of liberty and democracy which we share in common" he added.

A British Appointment

LONDON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Major General J. M. Kirkman, Chief of Staff of Britain's Far East land forces. has been appointed Chief of the Intelligence Division of the Control Commission for Germany, the War Office announced last night.

U.S. NAVY SETS UP A RECORD

WASHINGTON May 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy announced yesterday that it had fired a Viking 106.4 miles into the sky from a launching ship in Mid-Pacific last night and set up a new altitude record.

MADHYABHARAT'S CAPITAL

Sardar To Appoint Two Arbitrators

LUCKNOW, May 13 (PTI).

Mr. Ram Sahai, Speaker of the Madhyabharat Legislative Assembly, said here yesterday that it was likely that two arbitrators—one from Indore and the other from Gwalior—might be appointed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, to settle the controversy over the selection of the capital of Madhyabharat.

He told newsmen that the Madhyabharat Provincial Congress Committee would meet on May 14 to consider this question.

The controversy centres on the question whether Gwalior or Indore should be the capital of Madhyabharat.

UGANDA BAN ON "DAILY CHRONICLE"

Infringement Of A Right

NAIROBI, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

The East African Trade Union Congress yesterday urged Britain to cancel Uganda Government ban on the entry into the protectorate of the Indian owned newspaper "Daily Chronicle."

It described the ban as victimisation of the paper—published in Nairobi—for its support of the working classes and the trade union movement and its demand for freedom and democratic liberties.

This was a serious attack on the freedom of the press and an infringement of the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, the statement said, and the British Government should have the ban withdrawn.

The Dignity Of Labour

KANPUR, May 13 (PTI): In response to an appeal issued by the Director of Education on the Republic Day, almost all the educational institutions in Kanpur have formed "self help squads" to bring home to the students and teachers the dignity of manual labour and the virtue of self-reliance.

The work of these squads includes white washing, looking after patients in hospitals and teaching disabled students.

British Paper Says

BURMA CANNOT HAVE THE CAKE AND EAT IT

LONDON, May 13. (PTI-Reuter): The £3,750,000 just voted by the British Parliament as a loan to Burma would be the last, the influential London "Economist' wrote yesterday.

"Since there is no sign of any alternative Government which would strike more effectively at the Communist menace in Burma, it is on balance just preferable that Thakin Nus' struggling Ministry should be helped than just it should not be" the paper said.

"But the time is certainly coming when the Burmese will no longer be entitled to have their cake and eat it. They owe the minimum of consideration to the British and continue to revile and harry British business firms, yet always turn instinctively and confidently to London whenever they get into difficulties.

This loan should be the last of a long line of special favours granted to Burma without getting anything in return.

"What had been shocking on the British side, however, has been the interminable delay. Rangoon made the first approach last October. It received no proper answer at all until March.

"The Commonwealth will have to overhaul its machinery very thoroughly if as it now increasingly and rightly proposes it is to play an effective diplomatic part in world politics by acting as a component unit.

BAIL APPLICATION OF LAIK ALI CASE ACCUSED REJECTED

Further Hearing Adjourned

HYDERABAD, May 13 (PTI).

MR. N. KUMARAYYA, Special Judge, today rejected bail applications filed on behalf of 16 out of 17 accused persons, now in custody in connection with the escape of Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, from house arrest early in March last.

A charge sheet was filed before the Special Judge on April 28, against 26 accused in the case, 17 of whom are in custody, and the other nine, including Mir Laik Ali, Mrs. Laik Ali, their two daughters and Mr. B. C. Meyers are listed as absconding.

Further hearing in the case has been adjourned till May 26.

Earlier, the prosecution filed relevant documents in support of the case, which included a necklace of pearls which was seized by the police during their investigations, adds UPI.

The necklace is said to have been brought by Meyers from a Muslim in America to his relative in Hyderabad. It is alleged to have been handed over by Meyers to the Muslim relative when he came to Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD MEASURES TO CHECK RED VIOLENCE

Relief To Poor Peasants: More Police For Affected Areas

HYDERABAD, May 13, (UPI): A two-fold challenge to the Communists in Hyderabad, a strong-hold of Communist activities in India, has been launched by the Hyderabad Government. Like the Communists in some other parts of the Indian Union, the Communists in Hyderabad have been "preaching and practising violence, committing barbarous and inhuman acts and indulging in subversive and anti-State activities in complete disregard of all decency or or social and political morality."

Elaborating what the Government are doing to meet the "programme of armed struggle by the Communist Party" an 83-page pamphlet issued by th State Government says:

STATE MEASURES

The Communist Party and allied organisations have been banned and declared unlawful. "Top-ranking, active and dangerous Communists have been and are being arrested and detained. Raids by the police and the military have been planned and executed and the Communists are forced to abandon their hide-outs and haunts and to come into the open. 'Dalams' are broken up and areas combed. Several civil centres have been opened in areas which are invested with Communists, to bring about a salutary effect on the morale of the people and also to afford the authorities bases of operation against the Communists in the interior villages."

As regards the root causes of the trouble which have been and are being exploited by the Communists—agrarian conditions, the new set-up has already effected certain reforms within the last 18 months and certain other reforms are going to be effected very shortly

TENANCY REFORMS

The next problem, which the present administration has attacked, is that of large land-owners. The striking disparity in the distribution of land has been the basis of the agrarian movement in this area. Government appointed a Committee to go into the question of agrarian reforms, and the Committee has recommended the enactment of a new tenancy law in place of the existing one known as the Asami Shikmis Act, which has been on the statute book for some years, but has been "almost a dead letter."

The provisions of the Asami Shikmis Act could not be implemented to any appreciable extent for want of publicity and other reasons. On taking charge, the present administration published them in the regional languages and gave them the widest publicity possible. To deal with other disputes under this law, special revenue officers were appointed in the Telangana districts of Warangal and Nalgonda

TWO-TOP RANKING REDS SHOT DEAD

VIJAYAWADA, May 13, (UPI): Two top-ranking Communists-Ghallapalli Narayana Rao and Gopineni Rattayya—who had been absconding for the last two years, were shot dead at 23 hours last night near Avanigadda by the police according to a report received here.

On receipt of information that some Communists were moving nearby with a view to raiding Kottapalem village near Avanigadda, Mr. Mathews, inspector of police, Avanigadda, lay in ambush with a police party to foil their attempt. Two Communists were shot dead in the encounter that followed.

The Government, it may be mentioned, had announced a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the apprehension of Narayana Rao alive or dead.

THAI RICE TO RED CHINA

64,000 Tons Sent

BANGKOK, May 12 (PTI)—Nearly half of the rice export of Thailand in April went to destinations in Communist China on whose behalf private merchants have been making very big contracts in Bangkok, writes N. Rajamani, PTI Correspondent.

Tailand has exported about 640,000 tons of rice during the first four months of this year, estimates available here showed. Exports in April totalled 150,000 tons.

Siam has an estimated surplus of 1.2 million tons of rice for export this year. A Commerce Ministry spokesman said the balance still unsold would be sold only for the United States dollar.

Officials of the Indian Mission are known to be making endeavours to strike a rice-deal with the Rice Bureau.

PLANES BELONG TO PEKING GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong Supreme Court's Decision

HONG KONG, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Hong Kong Supreme Court today confirmed that the Chinese Communist Government owns 71 commercial aircraft and other assets in the colony formerly belonging to the Chinese Nationalist airlines which defected to the Communists last year.

The court dismissed, with costs, an appeal brought by American Civil Air Transport incorporated against Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson's refusal to appoint a receiver for the assets of the China National Aviation and Central Air Transport Companies.

But Peking representatives will not be allowed to remove the planes for 21 days, to allow Civil Air Transport time to consider filing another suit.

ELECTED PRESIDENT: Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Managing Director of the Indian Hotels, Bombay, has been elected President of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of Bombay, formed with the object of promoting and protecting the interests of the hotels, restaurants and allied trades in the Bombay region.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CAN IMPROVE RURAL ECONOMY

Bureau Of Economics And Statistics' Findings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SURVEY in rural areas for determining the relation between employment and its economic return has been undertaken by the Government of Bombay, it was learnt here today.

The survey, claimed to be first of its kind in the country, will find out whether mechanical agricultural implements would release a portion of manpower that is at present tied up in uneconomic labour and whether this labour potential cannot be more usefully employed.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bombay, which is conducting the survey has already carried out 'sampling" in selected villages in Belgaum and Ratnagiri districts.

The survey, it is reported, has made it clear that the majority of rural population is absorbed in agricultural work, even after making allowance for a certain percentage of students.

SURVEY RESULTS

The result of the survey so far has pointed out that rural economy is capable of being strengthened if within the framework of existing employment, improvement in agriculture and introduction of cottage and smadll-scale industries were effected.

It reveals the low percentage of "wage earners" in agricultural or other labour indicating, apparently, the limited scope for employment and consequently poverty and backwardness in the matter of agricultural holdings, village occupations and vocations.

According to the survey, there is no demand for hired labour in rural areas because the agricultural and non-agricultural population is able to meet all the demands of labour required on the village economic life.

The present situation in rural economy, according to the Bureau, indicated that there is an excellent scope for Sarvodaya programme and improvement both qualitative and quantitative, in the agricultural output and products of village industry.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF RURAL AREAS

U.P. Government Scheme

KANPUR, May 13 (PTI): The Uttar Pradesh Government has under consideration a "pilot scheme" for the industrialisation of rural areas in the State in a manner that the cottage structure of the industries will remain unaltered and at the same time production of quality goods would be possible, it is learnt here.

The scheme envisages the setting up of a chain of nearly half a dozen workshops in emall towns, where no government technical schools or sugar factories exist and also to train mechanics for rural areas.

These workshops will have equipment for forging, turning, moulding, fitting, carpentry and so on. according to local needs.

Persons selected for training will be given a minimum wage or paid according to the outturn. After training, these men will be encouraged to set up their workshops which in due course will be converted into co-operative concerns and made over to the members of the co-operative societies on suitable terms.

VIET NAM'S ANTI-RED MEASURES

SAIGON (INDOCHINA), May 13 (PTI-Reuter): The Vietnamese Cabinet decided to set a committee of anti-terrorist action, a move which will be accompanied by "emergency measures", Agence France Presse. reported today.

These measures will be on the lines of those taken by the Singapore Government which provides for the death penalty for people found carrying handgrenades and explosives.

CHINESE RED ARMY DOES TREE-PLANTING

LONDON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist armies are taking part in a great afforestation scheme throughout China, the New China News Agency reported in a message received in London.

Men of the Third Field Army helped to plant 1,500,000 saplings around the mausoleum of Sun Yat-Sen near Nanking, the report stated. The bare hills of Yenan would turn green this year as tens of thousands of newly-planted pine, peach and mulberry trees put out their shoots.

DIAMOND-BEARING VOLCANIC PIPE

NEW DELHI, May 13 (PTI).

A diamond-bearing volcanic pipe has been discovered near Magawan village, twelve miles south-west of Panna town, an extracting area in Central India.

The geological Mining and Meteorological Society of India reports that recent investigation work has resulted in the exposure of a volcanic pipe which consists of basic igneous rock in which diamonds have crystallised and occur as primary mineral.

The surface exposure of the diamond pipe is oval in outline with irregular boundaries. The area of the pipe is 150,000 to 200,000 square feet.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY

Land Army's Importance Explained

MUZAFFARPORE, May 13 (UPI)—Sptaking at a rally of Peasants' Voluntary Land Army held at Muzaffarpore, Shri Jayaprakash Narain Socialist leader explained the significance of the land army and its constructive work.

Shri Jayaprakash Narain said that he had always believed that the reconstruction of India was not possible except by voluntary mass effort to create the necessary atmosphere by insisting on quality of sacrifice and equitable sharing of the nation's wealth, and to produce a plan for such popular implementation.

He was happy to find that the workers of the Socialist Party of Muzaffarpore had been able to rouse such magnificent popular enthusiasm and to turn that enthusiasm into creative channels.

The slogan of "an hour a day for the nation" had great potentialities, he said, and if every adult in India decided to give an hour every day to his country, there would be 200 million working hours added every day to constructive and creative work. He was happy that, out of these millions of hours, at least a few thousand were being devoted to village reconstruction in Muzaffarpore.

He emphasised that India lived in her villages. And if they were to be reconstructed and raised to higher levels of material and cultural living, the villager had the largest role to play.

Shri Narayan said that if the people of every village decided by voluntary co-operative effort to reshape their village and their life, even within the space of twelve months the country might change beyond recognition.

Continuing, the Socialist leader said that some time ago, the Socialist Party had suggested the formation of a land army for rural reconstruction and agricultural development. The idea, however, was not accepted by Government. The Party kept on popularising the idea and also working it out to the extent possible through voluntary effort.

It was interesting to note he concluded, that just as the charkha was the centre of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme, the shovel seemed to be the centre of this voluntary village reconstruction work undertaken by the Socialist Party.

PENICILLIN: Government of Bombay has decided to freeze 20 per cent of the stock of penicillin in a Ahmedabad drug store and distribute it at controlled price througth the rationing offices on the production of medical certificates.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 13, 2006
Muslim: Rajjab 26, 1369
Parsi: Adar 14, 1319
Sunrise 6-5 a.m. Sunset 7-5 p.m.
Hightide 10-52, 22-26, Lowtide 04-18, 16-37.

Today's Engagements

THE TRAINING INST. FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Closing Function of the year, at the Institute at 5 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Picnic for members. Meeting place Santa Cruz Station at 2 p.m.

PARSI COLONY, DADAR: Band music from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. by Ferns Melody Boys.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Indian Music by Abdul Hamidkhan Jafferkhan, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Classes on Bhagavad Gita and the Gospel of Sri Ramkrishna, at Mission's Library Hall, by Swami Sambuddhananda, at 9 a.m. and 5-45 p.m. respectively.

SRI SUBRAMANYA SAMAJ: Celebration of 'Akanda Muruka Namam' at Matunga.

SETH K.D.H.H. SCHOOL: Annual Function, in school compound, at 5-30 p.m.

WEST PUNJAB REFUGEES' UNION, KOLWAD: General Meeting at 9 p.m. at the Refugees' Camp, Kolwad.

SION RESIDENTS WELFARE SOCIETY: Protest Meeting against rent increase, at Society's Camp at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: "Lost Love" Drama by Sri Eneskay Nataka Sabha at Khalsa College grounds Open Air Theatre at 7-30 p.m. The Hon. Naik-Nimbalkar will preside.

PRIMARY EDUCATION DRIVE IN JUNE

Corporation Move

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A renewed drive to persuade parents to send their children to the Municipal schools when they reopen in June next will be shortly undertaken by the Bombay Corporation.

A census of non-school going children between the ages of six and eleven residing in Greater Bombay areas will be taken by the Municipality.

A large number of enumerators have been recruited in this connection.

It will be the task of these enumerators to persuade parents to send their children to the schools.

An appeal to the public in general and to the parents and guardians in particular, to co-operate with and help the staff in this respect has been issued by the Schools Committee in a statement today.

Fishermen's Pluck Saves Many Lives

BOMBAY Saturday.

The pluck of some fishermen saved the lives of the crew of a country craft which capsised yesterday afternoon half a mile off Tamary Island.

It was stated that the boat which was loaded with fire wood suddenly bumped into some object under water and immediately sank.

Local Showers In Chota Nagpur

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 13 (PTI)—The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in West Bengal and occurred locally in Chota Nagpur and Mysore. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad. A few thunderstorms have occurred in the Punjab (India) and Travancore-Cochin.

Day temperatures were above normal over most of the country and were appreciably so in Assam and east Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and local in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Travancore-Cochin and Tamilnad. A few thundershowers may occur in Mysore, Rayalaseema, coastal Andhra Desa, south-east Madhya Pardesh, Orissa and south Bihar. Isolated duststorms or thunderstorms are expected in north Rajasthan, the Punjab (India), and west Uttar Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from March 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Abu 91 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Ahmedabad 105 79 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 104 74 0 0.3 minus 0.4, Allahabad 109 78 0 1.8 plus 0.9, Ambala 106 78 0 1.8 minus 0.1, Aurangabad 106 76 0 0.2 minus 0.4, Bangalore 95 70 0.3 1.1 minus 2.3, Baroda 108 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Belgaum 98 67 0 2.6 minus 0.1, Bhuj 103 77 0 0 minus 04, BOMBAY 95 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 98 76 0.1 3.1 minus 2.2, Kanpur 108 78 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Cochin 90 81 0 6.7 minus 2.9, Coimbatore 96 75 0.2 1.4 minus 1.7, Cuttack 102 83 0 4.0 plus 1.0, Darjeeling 66 48 0.7 10.9 plus 1.6, Delhi 104 81 0 0.7 minus 0.3, Gwalior 109 78 0 0.3 —, Hyderabad Dn. 107 84 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Indore 105 74 0 0.2 0, Jaipur 107 78 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Jubbulpore — 77 0 1.4 plus 0.3, Kolhapur 102 70 0 0.4 —, Lucknow 107 75 0 0.5 minus 0.3, Madras 103 85 0 0.4 minus 0.7, Mahabaleshwar 84 69 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Mangalore 91 82 0 0.4 minus 2.2, Mussoorie 75 59 0 4.3 minus 0.1, Mysore 95 65 1.9 6.1 plus 0.9, Nagpur 111 81 0 1.2 minus 0.2, Ootacamund 74 53 0 .4 2.1 minus 5.1 Patiala 104 74 0 1.3 —, Patna 103 79 0 0.3 minus 0.8, Poona 101 68 0 1.6 plus 0.8, Rajkot 104 75 0 0 minus 0.3, Shillong 75 60 0.3 10.8 minus 1.5, Sholapur 108 79 0 0.5 minus 0.5, Simla 74 58 0 4.6 minus 0.3, Surat 105 80 0 0 minus 0.1, Trivandrum 90 79 0 8.8 plus 0.4, Udaipur 104 81 0 0 minus 0.3, Vizapatam 95 83 0 0.3 minus 1.4.

Attracting Tourists

BOMBAY, Saturday: The first of the four regional tourist traffic officers to be set up the transport ministry of the Government of India to attract tourists in India, is expected to function in Bombay early in June.

Mr. G. R. Kadapa, Transport Ministry's officer, will take charge of the Bombay office, located at Victoria Terminus.

TRAGIC FEAR

DOHAD, May 13 (PTI): A young aboriginal woman with a child of two years in arms committed suicide causing the death of both by a fall in a well fearing that she would be rebuked by her husband for the fire that gutted the hut completely at Dohad on Thursday night

Punjab Congressmen Arrested

JULLUNDUR, May 13 (PTI): Three Congressmen have been arrested under the Punjab Public Safety Act at Mohindpur in Hoshiarpur District, it is learnt. They are alleged to have been instigating Kisans not to pay revenue to Government.

PROHIBITION RAIDS

Women Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALLEGED to have been found in a state of intoxication on a public thoroughfare, at about 11 p.m. last night, Josephine Serpis, a young woman, was arrested by the Agripada Police, and produced this morning before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The woman was offered a bail of Rs. 500.

Another woman, Yeshodabai Rama, a vegetable seller, was also arrested for an offence under the Prohibition Act. It was alleged that when a room in Chawl Nr. 12, Jhoaba's Wadi, was raided early this morning, a complete working still and a large quantity of fermented wash were recovered.

Yeshodabai, who was in the room at the time of the raid was taken in custody.

The raid was carried out by Sub-Inspector Pardesi of the Princess Street Police.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Damodar Srinath Banya was arrested by the city police on Friday on a charge of contravening the Gaming Act. The arrest followed a raid on a suspected gambling den at Mombadevi when the accused was stated to have been found accepting satta bets. Satta slips and Rs. 280 were seized by the police.

He was bailed out at the Esplanade Court today.

Taxi-Driver Jailed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Shakur, a taxi driver, was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, for offering a bribe of Rs. 5 to a police officer.

According to the prosecution, Shakur was served with a notice for breach of traffic regulations. He went to the Traffic Control Department and passed a closed envelope containing the amount to the Traffic Inspector on duty for showing favour to him in the case.

Dead Body In Sea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On receipt of information that "somebody or something" had fallen into the sea at Alexandra Dock No. 16 the Bombay Port Trust detailed some divers to the spot. As a result of their search they brought to the surface, from the bottom of the sea, the dead body of one Mokappa Narsappa, aged 25, which was taken charge of by the Yellow Gate Police.

Possessed Opium, Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the alleged possession of 220 totals of opium without a license, Gulam Mohammed Umar was arrested yesterday by the Railway Preventive Section.

He was allowed bail in a sum of Rs. 2,000 by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Remanded To Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For throwing a slipper at the Presidency Magistrate Mr. G. K. Rege, yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court, Abdul Aziz Abdul Nazir was remanded today to jail custody.

Socialist Satyagrahis Arrested

JULLUNDUR, May 13 (UPI): The first batch of five Socialist-sponsored Kisan Satyagrahis was arrested by the Hissar Police on May 11, the first day of the Hissar Kisan Satyagraha.

They squatted in the court room of the Hissar Deputy Commissioner and refused to disperse till an ordinary stopping ejectment of tenants was promulgated

It may be mentioned that the Socialists are conducting a similar Satyagraha at Hoshiarpur and in Mamdot Estate in Ferozepur District, besides an agitation in Chandigarh against the Government's decision to construct the capital of the State there.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, May 14

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m., 6, 8; Gujerati—8-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15. Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 pm. 6-10, 9-15 Kannade —7-45 a.m.; 7-45 p.m. Malayalam— 7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m., Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m. 7

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 D. Nanjyiyani, G songs, 8-15 W. Sodalikar, lalit., 11-0 Film music, 11-45 C. V. Pantvaidya, alap and dhamar, 12-45 p.m. Bal Kudtarjar, "sangamotsuk doha" 12-50 D. Nanjiyani, geet, 1-10 S. Dasgupta, sitar, 1-40 L. Clarke, listeners' requests, 5-0 S. Dasgupta, sitar, 6-10 Colaba Garba Mandal, G songs, 6-20 W. Sadolikar, marwa thumri, 7-0 AIR artists, instr. duets, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 V. Gavankar, Vocal, 7-45 For Industrial workers 8-30 S. talk on "Smriti darshanam", 8-45 W. Sadolikar, khyal, 9-15 Colaba Garba Mandal, geets, 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 D'Amel, radio Orch., 10-0 Special, by L. Clarke.

VARIATIONS— 8 a.m. S. Dasgupta, sitar, 8-45 Kumudini Pednekar, M. songs, 1-0 p.m. Kunudini Pednekar, bhavgeet, 1-30 AIR artist, bhajan, 1-50 V. Gavankar, vocal, 2-10 R. Ramnathkar, multani, 5-30 For children, 6-Tarana, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 AIR artist, K. bhavgeet, 9-0 R. M. Satam's party, abhang, 10-0 C. V. Pantvaidya alap.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Mira ke Prabhu, 7-45 Week's prog. 8-15 U. F. Khan kh.v.d., 9-0 N T Puntambekar, violin, 9-15 J. B. Bhavsar, geets, 5-30 N. T. Puntabekar, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad 6-10 U. F. Khan, kh.v.d., 6-30 For rural listeners 7-0 Raas ramana, 7-15 As in Ahmedabad, 7-30 N. T. Puntambekar, violin, 7-45 J. B. Bhavsar, geets, 8-0 Month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 B. Munshi listeners' requests, 9-30 U. F. Khan. kh.v.d. thumri.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram bhajanvali, 7-40 R. Pandya, dilruba, 7-50 R. Bhojak, geet, 8-15 Prem kahani, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 R. Bhojak geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical quiz, 6-45 R. Pandya, dilruba, 7-0 Master Mukund, geets, 7-15 Three Gates, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 R. Pandya, dilruba, 8-30 R. Patel, kh.v.d., 9-30 R. Patell, kh. maru-bihag.

CALICUT WILL GO ON AIR TODAY

NEW DELHI, May 13 (PTI): **The Calicut station of the All India Radio will go on the air at 5-15 p.m. tomorrow with an inaugural talk by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.**

With the addition of Calicut, the AIR netwok will consist of 21 stations. The new station will operate on 254/2 metres and will have a daily transmission of 6 hours.

The opening of this station marks the completion of the first phase of development of broadcasting in India under which "pilot" stations have been set up in all the important linguistic areas of the country. During the last two years "pilot" stations have started functioning at Jullundur, Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Allahabad, Ahmedabad and Dharwar.

This "pilot" scheme was part of an eight-year plan of development of broadcasting in the country drawn up two years ago.

PANIKAR'S BROADCAST

NEW DELHI, May 13.

On the occasion of the opening of the Calicut station of the All India Radio on May 14, A I R, Delhi, will broadcast at 8-30 p.m. a talk on Calicut by Sardar K. M. Pannikar.

Railway Boxing Nearly Ends In A Farce

SPECIAL CONTESTS ARRANGED TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

Bengal-Nagpur Win Team Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Inter-Railway Boxing Tournament had Bombay's game boxing organizers not come to the Railway's rescue by staging some special fights with only a short notice. Terry Adams and Victor Bright brought out their best available talent and some really good fights were provided. Bengal Nagpur Railway were awarded the championship with twenty points, while the B. B. and C. I. and E. I. tied for second place. Another lightweight fight was staged and the B. B. gained a walk over which brought them the runners up title with 18 points.

The first fight of the evening was to give the audience a disappointment. Rozario of S.I. gained a walk over against E. D'Silva of BB and CI as D'Silva could not make the ring on medical advice. Then followed two fights in which the results were foregone conclusions. Bob Lall easily accounted for D. Cooper of BB and CI and B. Fernandes better known as "battling Ferdie" gained a T.K.O. verdict in the 2nd round against Moitra of Bengal.

The intermediate fights staged as special contests came in handy providing good fare and then followed the Railwaymen with some closely fought out encounters.

The middleweight title was retained by its holder Arthur Grosser of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Grosser was not able to gain a run away victory for the youngster—Oliver of E. Indian was not to give up. He punished Grosser in the opening round with a good punch to the champion's mouth which set it bleeding, but this reverse only urged Grosser to dish out his worst and he prevailed in a keen fight. The amount of leaning and pushing in this fight reached beyond limit and still went by the referee unoticed.

Purvis of East India has fought in high circles. He has lost to Cranston, the Welterweight champion of India and his victory over N. Fink of Bengal-Nagpur was absolutely no surprise. But sacrificing style and with little follow through Purvis should have won by a big margin, but Fink gave a plucky display to live to the end of the third and last round.

The following were the results:

FLYWEIGHT

C. A. Rozario (S.I.) walk over E. D'Silva (B.B. and C.I.) the latter being declared medically unfit.

BATAMWEIGHT

B. Fernandes (B.B. and C.I.) beat P. Moitra on a T.K.O in the second round

FEATHERWEIGHT

Bob Lal (E.I.) beat D. Copper (B.B. and C.I.) on a T.K.O. in first round.

LIGHTWEIGHT

D. Cox (B.N.) beat S. J. Robbins (B. B. and C.I) on points

WELTERWEIGHT

G. Purvis (E.I.) beat N. Fink (B.N.) on points

MIDDLEWEIGHT

A. Grosser (B.N.) beat D. Oliver (E.I.) on points.

LIGHTHEAVY WEIGHT

R. Sampayo (B.N.) beat T. R. Lee (B.B. and C.I) on points

HEAVYWEIGHT

W. Aberneithy (South India) walk over D. Bhattacharjee (E.I.).

SPECIAL CONTESTS

Ignatius (South India) beat Laljee (BEST) on points.

Kelkar (Rangers) beat M. Paul (E.I.) on points.

Rodrigues (BEST) beat Gallibardy (B.N.) on a TKO in the second.

H. Ferrier (B.E.S.T.) beat Bastion (B.B. and C.I) on a K.O. in the first round.

Janardan (Rangers) beat Palfrey (B.N.) on points.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played at Parel in the Junior Harwood League:—

Globe "A" beat Young Comrades two goals to one. Ishwar Rao scored both the winners goals while. Santiago scored for the losers.

Khandoba Vijay accounted for Matunga Athletic Association by a similar margin 2—1. Ganesh scored both the winning team's goals while Narayan scored for the losers.

B. B. and C. I Rly "B" beat Twinkle Stars by two goals to nil. Thompson and Page scored one goal each.

Malabar Bamboo Manufacturers Association beat Patrade S. C. by a solitary goal. Jaipal scored the all important goal.

Youngth Union beat Blue Wizards by a solitary goal scored by Ibrahim.

WEST INDIES PILE UP A HUGE SCORE

Surrey's Attack Fails To Impress

LONDON, May 13.

The West Indies side taking first knock against Surrey amassed a huge total of 468 for 4 wickets at the close of play due to some terrific batting by Walcott and Weekes, who each scored centuries. Weekes not-out 192 and Walcott out 128.

West Indies Cricket Tourists began their first match in London at the Oval here today against Surrey in fine weather.

The Tourists who won the toss and decided to bat on a good wicket, made five changes in the Team that defeated Yorkshire at Bradford.

Rae and Marshall opened the innings and with only nine scored Marshall was caught off Alec Bedser for 4.

The teams:—

WEST INDIES: J. D. Goddard (Captain), A. F. Rae, R. A. Marshall, F. M. Worrell, E. Weeks, C. L. Walcott, R J. Christiani, G. E. Gomez, C. B. Williams, H. H. Johnson, A. L. Valentine.

SURREY: M. R. Barton (Captain), L. B. Fishlock, E. A. Bedser, J. E. Parker, B. Constable, G. J. Whittaker, J. C. Laker, A. V. Bedser, W. S. Surridge, G. N. G. Kirby, J. W. McMahon.

A crowd of ten thousand was present when Bedser and Surridge opened Surrey's attack against Rae and Marshall. Neither of the West Indies batsmen looked comfortable in the opening overs particularly against Surridge who was bowling at a good pace.

It was Bedser however, who claimed the first wicket. A beautiful length delivery found the edge of Marshall's bat and Barton, the House Captain, made a fine catch low down.

Surridge was unlucky not to take Worrell's wicket when he had scored only one. Fishlock got his hands to the ball but failed to make the catch after Worrell had mistimed his hook.

Both batsmen treated offspinner Laker with respect. At 56 Worrell flashed at a ball from Laker but deflected it with the side of his bat hard into the hands of Surridge at slip.

GOANS TROUNCED BY I. C. L.

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Harwood Football League match between India Culture League and the Goan Sports Club played at the Cooperage this evening ended in a crushing defeat of 9-0 for the latter.

As the score suggests, the game was entirely one sided, and very like shooting practice for India Culture League who have secured the services of six stalwarts from the now defunct Traders Sports Club—Woodcock, Govind, Narayan, Parab, Laloo, Thomas.

To add to the discomfort of Goan Sports, they played ten men for the major part of the game—their goalkeeper being hurt after the first goal was scored.

Parab shot the first goal in about the 10th minute of the first half; Laloo added the second and the third immediately afterwards. Parab notched in the fourth and Thomas shot the fifth thus completing a first-half score of five goals to nil.

The little spirit that there was in the encounter, disappeared completely in the second half, and though I. C. League scored only four goals in this period they could easily have added another four with better marksmanship.

Loloo scored the sixth goal, Thomas added the seventh and Roy functioning at right wing scored the eigth and a little before call of time, Parab added the ninth and the last goal of the match.

This otherwise drab encounter, had its comic moments, when little Albert playing right extreme for the Goans tried to match his speed with that of sprinter Woodcock.

The occasional raids on the I. C. League goal—which were very rare—were well countered by the League backs.

If the Goans field this kind of a team for future matches they will end the season with the "wooden spoon".

ZOROASTRIAN CUP. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Executive Committee of the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club held their prize distribution of Jubilee Cricket Cup for the 26th Tournament at their Club Tent on the Azad Maidan today. The gathering was largely attended by the members the sportsmen, wellwishers and friends.

This year eleven Teams representing ten Clubs took part in the competition for the said Zoroastrian Cup Tournament as against 13 clubs last year.

Parsee Cyclists Sports Club were the Winners of the Cup this year, while Esplanade Liberal Cricket Club were the runners-up in the Tournament.

Three centuries were recorded in the Tournament and they were as under:

D. F. Bhada of Parsee Cyclists S.C. made 152 runs against Esplanade Liberal C.C. in the Final.

R. M. Dadachanji from Parsee Cyclists S.C. scored 127 runs against John Bright C.C. in the 2nd round.

R. Bengali of Young Parsee C. C. hit 10 runs (retired) against Young Zoroastrian C.C. 'B' in 2nd round.

Similarly the best bowling performances were recorded as under:

B. J. Govadia from Parsee Cyclists S.C. captured 7 wickets for 25 runs in Semi-final against Navroz C.C.

J. P. Shastri of Young Parsee C. C. secured 7 wickets for 39 runs against Young Zoroastrian C.C. 'B' in the 2nd round.

M. T. Rajkotwalla from Young Zoroastrian C.C. 'A' took 6 wickets for 37 runs against Dadar Parsee Colony Zoroastrian C.C. in the 1st round.

Several big total scores of the teams were recorded and out of which Parsee Cyclist S.C. had made 412 runs against Esplanade Liberal C.C. in the Final; while the same Club had scored 342 runs for the loss of 6 wickets against John Bright C.C. in the 2nd round.

The Late Seth Maneckjee Pestonji Bharucha Prizes for meritorious display were awarded to B. F. Bhada (Parsee Cyclists S.C.) and M. T. Rajkotwalla (Young Zaroastrian S.C.)

Mr. Homi M. P. Bharucha, the Directore of the Native Stock Exchange Bombay, presided and distributed the prizes.

PARSEE CYCLISTS WIN THE PASTAKIA CUP

J. Doctor Captures 7 Wkts. For 41 Runs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parsee Cyclists Sports Club in their fight-to-a-finish final of the Framroze Pastakia Cup Cricket Tournament for Juniors registered a meritorious big victory over the Wellington Cricket Club by an innings and 140 runs by dismissing their opponents out for a small total of 121 runs in their second venture on their own Ground at the Azad Maidan today. and won the Cup for the Year.

Continuing their second innings with the last Sunday's score of 37 runs for the loss of one wicket the Wellington Cricket Club could collect only 121 runs and thus failed to avert an innings defeat by a big margin of 140 runs.

None of their batsmen could stand to the guile and spinners of young bowler—a very promising left-hand slow googlie bowler—J. Doctor who captured seven wickets for 41 runs in 16.1 overs of which 3 were Maidens.

For their magnificent win the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club are indebted to their star slow bowler J. Doctor and their star batsman J. Mehta who carried his bat for a faultless 130 in their first knock.

In the match J. Doctor in all took 12 wickets for 60 runs—really a very good performance for a young boy.

The second wicket partnership which was unbroken at the close of last Sunday's play and which had added 17 runs on the day, could add only 4 runs more to the total and thus it realised 21 runs. The second wicket to fall was that of N. M. Billimoria who was dismissed—clean bowled by N. Contractor for his 11.

The fourth wicket added yet another 38 runs the highest second innings partnership for the Wellington Cricket Club. It was between P. P. Patel and S. L. Shroff. The former who was also responsible for the second wicket stand of 21 runs, was out—caught by R. Irani off D. Mody for his brilliant 38 the highest for his side in the match and he hit two boundaries.

The remaining six wickets fell for the addition of only 28 runs, to the total and the Wellington Cricket Club were all out for 121 runs in their second venture. Thus the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club won the match and the Cup by defeating the Wellington Cricket Club by an innings and 140 runs.

The complete scores were as follows:

WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB (First Innings) 65

PARSEE CYCLISTS SPORTS CLUB (First Innings) 326

WELLINGTON CRICKET CLUB (Second Innings): H. D. Karkhao (Captain) c S. Doctor b J. Doctor 13, N. M. Billimoria b N. Contractor 11, P. P. Patel c R Irani b D. Mody 38, Z. N Gobhai c S Doctor b J. Doctor 9; S. L. Shroff st K. Printer b J. Doctor 17, A. J. Rutnogar b D. Mody 5, F P. Gandhi st K. Printer b J. Doctor 9, S. B. Wadia not-out 8, B. E. Mistry b J. Doctor 0, P. F. Pavri c N. M. Postmaster b J. Doctor 0, N. A. Sanjana st K. Printer b J. Doctor 5. Extras 6. TOTAL: 121.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-41, 3-55, 4-93, 5-95, 6-107 7-109, 8-109, 9-115, 10-121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. Mody 9-2-24-2, H. Dadachanji 10-2-31-0, J. Doctor 16.1-3-41-7, R. Irani 8-3-11-0, N. Contractor 2-1-5-1, S. Doctor 2-0-3-0.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m. Goan 'B' vs Pdr. Angnelo

4-30 p.m. Rashids vs Indian Navy

5-45 p.m. Burmah Shell vs B. Amateurs (First Division Harwood League) **St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.**

4-30 p.m. IAF vs Fort Rangers.

5-35 p.m. Globe B vs Riders Sports Club.

Naigaum Police Ground

4-30 p.m. Khatau vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Tata vs G. B. Police.

RED RIVER FLOODS SPREADING

Canadian Army Beaten In "Battle Of Bridge"

WINNIPEG, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): The flood waters of the Red River today beat the Canadian army at the "battle of the bridge" and cut off partly inundated Winnipeg from its sister city St. Boniface, just across the swollen torrents. Residents in the Fort Rouge district round the Winnipeg side of the bridge were told to get out within a few hours.

The evacuation order came as a surprise this morning because it was believed last night that the month-long Red River flood was at last levelling off.

Early today the waters rose another unexpected inch.

U. P. Zamindar M. L. A.'s Stage Walk-Out

LUCKNOW, May 13: The Democratic Party consisting of the Zamindar members of the opposition, staged a walk-out in the U.P. Legislative Assembly today when the House passed without discussion 42 clauses in the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill relating to payment of compensation.

SPECIAL MEASURES TO ENFORCE INDUSTRIAL AWARDS

NEW DELHI, May 13 (PTI)—The two-day conference of officers of the Central Government's Industrial Relations machinery, which ended here today, decided that special measures be taken to secure enforcement of awards and to launch prosecutions in the event of non-implementation or violation of any provisions of industrial awards.

The conference discussed the difficulties experienced by Conciliation Officers in the omplementation of awards and other problems relating to the conciliation machinery. It also reviewed the progress of industrial relations in the last year and discussed the Labour Relations Bill with special reference to the provisions relating to conciliation.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, addressed the conference.

JOEY MAXIM KNOCKS OUT B. PETERSON

MEMPHIS (Tennessee), May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Joey Maxim, the World Light Heavy-Weight Champion, knocked out Bill Peterson, a Portland, Orgeon, Heavyweight in the sixth round of a ten-round non-title bout here last night.

Maxim weighs 13 stone 5 pounds, Peterson 14 stone 3 1/2 pounds.

Lamotta To Fight Graziano For Middleweight Title?

NEW YORK, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Jim Norris, President of the International Boxing Club, said here that he was negotiating for a Title Match between World Middleweight Champion Jake Lamotta and Rocky Graziano, the ex-title holder, on June 14.

"We want Rocky to fight Jake at the Stadium", said Morris, "but there are a lot of things that have to be cleared up first."

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI): The following are the results of First Division Football League matches played today:

Palighat 1, Mohun Bagan 1.
Aryans 0, Bhowanipur 0
Dalhousie 1, Calcutta 0.

There will be no matches in the First Division League tomorrow.

BRITISH RUGBY UNION WIN IN NEWZEALAND

WESTPORT (Newzealand), May 13 (PTI-Reuter): The British Rugby Union Touring Team today beat Buller Team here by 24 points to 9 having led by 21 to 0 at half time.

STAY ORDERS: Stay orders on the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Warangal on Mr. Habib Mohamed, former Subedar of Warangal, pending his appeal, were issued by a Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court on May 12.

Asia's Stability Vital For World Peace

LIAQUAT PLEADS FOR END OF COLONIAL RULE

KANSAS CITY, May 13. (PTI-Reuter)

PAKISTAN'S Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan here today became an honorary doctor of laws of the University of Kansas City.

In an address, after the degree was conferred, the Prime Minister said Asia must be made stable for the sake of world peace and world civilisation.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said Asia could not, however, be made stable unless discontent was removed and the germs of disruption killed by "better and cleaner living which means no more and no less than enabling the peoples of Asia to enjoy fullest advantages of freedom and democracy."

"In this situation we consider the role of Pakistan to be that of a stabilising factor in a backward and discontented part of the world", he said.

"We hope to be able to play the role successfully, by resources of our lands and waters and by our will to work. On these points Pakistan stands firm.'

The Prime Minister declared that Pakistan's ancient steadfast faith which was such a source of strength to it on an ideological front in these modern, uneasy times must be wedded to the pioneering virility of modern technology.

"This is the synthesis we must achieve and achieve it quickly, not merely for the sake of progress but for the sake of world peace itself."

INDIVISIBLE

He said he sincerely believed that war and peace and progress and prosperity were all indivisible today.

He emphasised that from the point of view of world peace, creation of two independent and comparatively homogenous states (India and Pakistan) instead of a single uneasy and unwieldly state, with great strains and stresses within the body politics, was the greatest contribution that could be made towards creation of a stable new Asia.

"Peace-loving men and women who today lament the strained relations between Pakistan and India, and none laments them more than we do, should at least have this consolation; that had Pakistan not been separated from the rest of British India, far more serious and dangerous cracks would have occurred.

"Potentially, therefore, creation of Pakistan has by itself dissolved what would have been a perpetual danger zone in Asia." Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said.

INTENSE NATIONALISM

He added, but it has done more than that. Almost everywhere in Asia you see intense nationalism, great backwardness, impatience with colonial rule and in some greater or less degree of democratic rule. But in them you may also see internal strains, moral doubts, ideological conflicts, waverings, hesitations and confusions.

He stressed that for Pakistan to be undemocratic or to ignore individual rights whether of property, belief or expression, or to bend the knee to aggression, was to destroy completely the very ideals which inspired "us in our demand for Pakistan."

He asked what was the role of the Western world in the present situation in Asia?

The Prime Minister then said, "It is to demonstrate that true democracy is international in its very conception and does not shirk its responsibility for maintenance of world peace; that it discharges this responsibility by defying not only this or that particular aggressor, but aggression everywhere and that it has a constructive and not merely defiant outlook.

"We conceive the role of the western world to be an enlightened one of sharing its fund of knowledge, skill and experience with those who were denied these opportunities, but who constitute the major part of the world's population and without whose progress the world will limp along only on one leg, if at all."

LUDHIANA BAN: The District Magistrate, Ludhiana, has with immediate effect, prohibited for two months the use of loud speakers, amplifiers and high volume radios in hotels, restaurants and commercial houses between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10-30 p.m. within the local municipal limits.

Fresh Offensive Against Burmese Insurgents

RANGOON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter)—The Burmese Navy boat "Inlay" has opened a fresh offensive against Communist concentrations on both banks of the river Tavoy, it was reported from Tavoy today.

The entire area south of Launglon is expected to be liberated from insurgent domination before the coming of the monsoons in a fortnight's time.

Communist insurgents were reported from Mandalay to have destroyed 40 of a convoy of about 80 freight lorries laden with commodities in an ambush on the hill section of the main Rangoon-Mandalay road between Taikkon and Pyinmana this week.

Municipal Taxes In Godhra Increased

BARODA, May 13 (UPI)—An increase in the municipal taxes including the octroi (from 8 to 10 per cent) has been announced by the Godhra Municipality with a view to carrying out a plan for improvement of the town.

Underground drainage, improvement of roads and metalling of streets and roads are among the improvements contained in the plan.

Orissa Estates Abolition Discussed

CUTTACK, May 13 (UPI)—The Executive Committee of the Utkal Provincial Congress which met here yesterday evening under the presidentship Shri Biswanath Das, examined the provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Bill which is now under circulation for eliciting public opinion and urged the Government to take up further stages of the Bill soon.

UNIFORMITY: The Saurashtra Government has set up a Committee to prepare text books for all standards, bringing uniformity in the educational sphere.

Liaquat Tells Americans

PAKISTAN NEITHER POOR NOR BACKWARD

KANSAS CITY, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan said here tonight that Pakistan was neither poor nor backward nor immature in its love for democracy and for freedom.

He was addressing the Chamber of Commerce and the Council for World Affairs of Kansas City at a dinner which these two organisations gave in his honour.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said the basis of Pakistan's constitution now being drafted, was the recognition of God's supreme sovereignty over the universe.

After explaining at length economic and financial difficulties which the Dominion faced immediately after its creation, the Prime Minister gave details of Pakistan's agriculture, raw materials and industrial potentialities and the country's banking and financial organisations. He then outlined his Government's industrial policy and declared "our people suffer from poverty, ill health and ignorance."

People IN THE NEWS

MOHANLAL SAKSENA

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI)—Mr. Mohanlal Saksena arrived here by air from Delhi this afternoon. During his three-day stay in Calcutta Mr. Saksena will hold discussions with officials of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and Ministers of West Bengal Government. The Minister will visit relief camps near Calcutta tomorrow morning.

Mr. Saksena leaves for Patna on May 16.

C.C. BISWAS

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI)—Mr. C. C. Biswas, Minister of State for Minorities, Government of India, arrived here today from Delhi.

Mr. Biswas told the PTI that he would start his work from Monday next. His first task would be to make a preliminary study of the present situation from official and non-official reports.

RUSSIA ACCUSED BY "BIG THREE"

Human Rights Disregarded

LONDON, May 13. (PTI-Reuter):

THE Foreign Ministers of France, the United States and Britain last night accused Russia of "a grave disregard of human rights" in her treatment of German prisoners of war.

They also reiterated their intention to remain in Berlin and to hold free elections there.

And—although it was not announced—it is believed the three powers agreed to make major changes in the status of the West German Government next autumn if the Russians ignore a last appeal to unify the country through all-German elections.

A French spokesman said the Ministers drew up an important and comprehensive policy declaration on Germany's future which is to be made public at the end of their meetings.

The charge against Russia was made in one of two communiques.

A demand for full information about the 1,500,000 prisoners of war who, according to the Germans, are still missing in Russia, was made in the communique which said the Western Ministers noted with surprise "and deep concern" a Russian statement that all German prisoners had now been returned home

The Ministers—Ernest Bevin of Britain, Robert Schuman of France and Dean Acheson of the United States—declared that the Soviet statement about POW'S stood "in sharp contradiction" with the fact that a very large number of German families were still awaiting the return of their relatives taken prisoners.

The communique concluded with this pledge "the Ministers have agreed that they will take all possible steps to obtain information bearing on the fate of prisoners of war and civilians not yet repatriated from the Soviet Union and to bring about repatriation in the largest possible number of cases".

Another communique, dealing with Berlin, declared that the western occupation powers would continue to uphold their rights in the city. They were resolved to protect the democratic rights of the inhabitants and would co-operate with the Germans to improve the economic position of the western sectors of the city.

They would continue to seek the reunification of the city in free elections "in order that Berlin may take its due place in a free and united Germany"

The communiques came at the end of a day which the Ministers and their advisers had devoted exclusively to German and Austrian problems.

India Will Not Go Way Of China

SARDAR WARNS REDS

Nation Will Have No Truck With Alien Ideology

ERNAKULAM, MAY 13, (PTI).

INDIA'S Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, tonight made a fervent appeal to the people of India to eschew communalism and create an atmosphere of peace, harmony and unity in the country.

The Sardar, who was addressing a public meeting attended by about a lakh of people, warned Indian Communists that there was a strong Central Government in the country which could not be easily moved by committing stray murders and dacoities. India, he declared, would not become China.

Sardar Patel set at rest various rumours regarding the object of his visit to the Travancore-Cochin Union. He made it clear that his visit to the state was only in fulfilment of a solemn promise given by him to the Rajpramukh, the Maharaja of Cochin and the ministers of the Union at the time of the integration. He could not come then owing to ill-health.

The Sardar spoke for 70 minutes and his speech was listened to with rapt attention by the huge crowd. The Rajpramukh sat beside the Sardar on the dais in the specially put up shamiana.

The entire route from Bolchatty Palace to the college grounds where the meeting was held was lined by enthusiastic people, who warmly cheered him.

LEARN HINDI

He regretted that he could not talk to them in their local language, but had to use the medium of a foreign language. The largest number of people speaking foreign language, he thought, was in South India. It was mainly for the sake of the South Indians that they had decided to give 15 years more for the English language in the constitution. But he wanted them to learn the national language even earlier, as otherwise there was the risk of their being left behind. If they did not learn the language of the nation, there might be difficulty for absorbing them in the provinces or centre in future.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

The Sardar said; "At the time of the transfer of power from foreign hands we had never thought that there would be such a quick transformation of India so as to change the entire map of the country. It is a great achievement of which we of the present generation may not have full appreciation, but future history would record its appreciation in full measure.

Adverting to India's freedom struggle, the Sardar said, "We have achieved freedom with minimum sacrifice. Countries who have gained their freedom or retained their freedom, had colossal sacrifices. We have, compared to them, nothing much to our credit."

A MEMBER MAHATMA

In a moving reference to Gandhiji Sardar Patel said "We had in this land a great saint, a great benefactor of humanity who taught us to gain our freedom with the minimum of sacrifice and, therefore, we had had practically no bloodshed. As soon as freedom was obtained, we were sinful enough to take away his life. That was a savage and unforgivable act for which the world got a tremendous shock. To him (Gandhiji) it was the highest achievement of his life. But to us it was a great tragedy for which we must perpetually hang our heads in shame".

Sardar Patel advised the people not to forget Gandhiji's teachings, but to follow the noble path shown by him.

Sardar Patel said: "We have great power in our hands now. Freedom from foreign domination has been achieved Now to make the future of this country or mar it rests entirely on us. There is nothing between us and the future of the country that will obstruct our sovereignty How shall we fulfil our obligations in the new set up Shall we be satisfied with the achievement of freedom? If that is so then we shall have no sweetness of it Free[illegible] domination is

(Continued on Page 18)

INDIAN SEAMEN'S ORDEAL

MAHE (Seychelles), May 13. (PTI-Reuter): Eight Indian seamen, after eight days in a lifeboat without food or water, have reached Platte island, 60 miles south of Mahe, main Seychelles island.

Exhausted by their ordeal in the Indian ocean their boat piled up on the reef because they had no strength to bring her in.

Two of the crew managed to wade ashore to get assistance and first aid from the 25 inhabitants of the 125-acre island.

The Indian seamen took to the lifeboat when their 250-ton dhow 'Sikandar,' sank in mid-ocean because of bad weather. They were on their way from Mangalore, India, to Tanga, Tanganyika, with a cargo of tiles. The seamen are now awaiting repatriation.

CHIANG'S MEN RAID MAINLAND

Report Capture Of Many Communist Soldiers

TAIPEH, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): According to Chinese Nationalist reports here today, a Chinese Nationalist commando force has landed on the Chinese mainland in Chekiang province, south of Shanghai, and captured many Communist soldiers and some military equipment.

The reports said the raid was made at day break yesterday at Shihpu near Shiangshan and "was continuing its activities". They also claimed that "Nationalist guerillas" had caused serious disruption to communications leading to Shanghai.

TRIBESMEN INJURE POLICE OFFICIAL

DIBRUGARH (Assam), May 12 (PTI): A Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables were seriously injured when a crowd of about 100 Miri tribesmen attacked a police party in Dhemaji police station area, north of the Brahmaputra river, according to a report received here.

It is stated that the tribesmen rescued an arrested person and snatched away a revolver.

The Additional Police Superintendent has gone to the spot with an armed force.

Stop Press

INDIA LOSES A FIGHT AT U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): India today lost the fight to set up a United Nations Committee which would act as a "watchdog" over human rights throughout the world. Despite every effort made by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Indian delegate, the Human Rights Commission did not support an Indian proposal which would have given a projected "human rights committee" comprehensive functions as a supervision body.

WALK-OUT

CAIRO, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Jordan's Foreign Minister, Mohamed Shereikly Pasha, walked out of the Arab League Political Committee's meeting here tonight.

PAKISTAN TO SEAL SIND-JODHPUR BORDER

Temporary Measure To Stop Influx Of Refugees

KARACHI, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Government of Pakistan have decided to seal the Sind-Jodhpur border, it is authoritatively learnt. The decision, it is understood, has been taken to stop the influx of refugees from India into Sind via Khokhrapar.

The date with effect from which the order is to be sealed is expected to be announced by the Government shortly. Not even permit-holders, it is learned, will be allowed to cross the border after it has been closed.

However, it is said in knowledgeable circles that the border might be unsealed once the present influx stops and normal conditions are restored.

The geographical features of the border and the areas surrounding it with nothing but desert covering large distances, will prove of great help to the Government in sealing the border which is expected to take the form of closing known points of entry.

The Government of Pakistan are believed to be in correspondence with the Government of India in this connection.

According to official sources roughly about one lakh and thirty-five refugees have to date entered Sind from the other side of the border.

W. Bengal Police Tear-Gas The Refugees

CALCUTTA, May 13 (UPI): The police tear-gassed and made a lathi-charge on a crowd of about 500 East Bengal refugees this afternoon in Wellington Square. A dozen persons including five women were arrested.

It is stated that the refugees who had been recently evicted from some huts in Ultadanga area in the eastern suburb of the city by the police to make room for the Muslim owners who had returned after the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, came in a procession with a view to placing their grievances before the Chief Minister, Dr. B.C. Roy, whose residence is located beside the Wellington Square.

Later, the refugees formed another procession near Sealdah station, and started moving towards north via Upper Circular road shouting slogans. The procession was intercepted on way and one round of tear gas shell was fired after which the procession dispersed.

A West Bengal Government press note issued in this connection stated: On representations being made by the original Muslim occupants of certain houses in Muraripukur and Karbagan areas in Manicktolla Police Station that they wanted to return to their homes, timely notice was given to the unauthorised refugee occupants of these houses to vacate them. These refugees were also assured that those who had no other places to go to, would be accommodated in refugee camps. No heed was paid to this notice by the occupants. Eviction was, therefore, made at about midday today. About 21 families shifted on their own, but 20 other families were shifted in transport provided by the police to the refugee camp at gun foundry road.

PRINCESS FATIMA HAS MUSLIM WEDDING

A Moslem wedding ceremony was carried out at the Persian Embassy in Paris —for 25 year old American University graduate Vincent Lee Hillyer and Princess Fatima of Persia. The Aga Khan was present as head of the Ismaili sect but the ceremony was performed by the Grand Imam of Persia. Rita Hayworth (Princess Aly Khan) who was also present—said that she was thinking of becoming a Moslem herself.
Photo shows:—Rita Hayworth (Princess Aly Khan) talks to the Bride and Bridegroom during the ceremony at the Paris Embassy this afternoon.

Big Three's New Deal To Germany

B. I. S. Quits Prague

PRAGUE, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): The British Information Service and the British Council closed their offices in Prague at noon today in accordance with the demand of the Czechoslovak Government which yesterday denounced the Anglo-Czechoslovak Cultural Agreement.

The Government had called for the closing of all British Information and British Council offices throughout the country by midday in a note accusing Britain of using them and the British Broadcasting Corporation for activities hostile to Czechoslovakia.

Hundreds of Czechoslovaks of all ages today jammed British Information Service offices, in one of Prague's main thoroughfares, to get English-reading matter before the offices closed at midday on the orders of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

Police controlled the crowd outside the building.

From the line pavement small groups were let into the building where they loaded themselves with English books, periodicals, magazines and other reading matter which were freely distributed.

Big Ammunition Dump Recovered

SECUNDERABAD, May 13 (UPI)—An ammunition dump containing five mumle loaders, fourteen swords, five jambias, 28 cartridges of 303, 40 revolver-cartridges, 76 ordinary cartridges, seven 1½ lb lead balls, two lbs. gunpowder, and two spears, were yesterday recovered from the house of Mohamed Afandi Pesh Imam of the Hyderguda mosque.

The police took the Pesh Imam into custody and also took into possession all arms and ammunition.

Khaliquzaman For East Bengal

KARACHI, May (PTI-Reuter): The President of the All-Pakistan Muslim League, Chaudhri Khaliquzaman, is leaving for East Bengal shortly. During his fortnight's stay in the province, Chaudhri Khaliquzaman will besides looking into the League organisational matters, see as to how the Minorities Agreement between India and Pakistan is being implemented.

PARIS MEETING SENDS DECLARATION TO ADENAUER

LONDON, May 13, (PTI-Reuter

THE Foreign Ministers of France, Britain and the United States decided today to send a far reaching declaration on Germany to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, President of the West German Federal Republic, before breaking it on the world.

The declaration—fruit of the three days "cold war" talks by the big three—is expected to be published tomorrow night.

Reasons for holding up the declaration, originally expected to be made known tonight, was that the Ministers decided it would be courtesy to convey it first to the West German Government.

The Ministers, Ernest Bevin of Britain, Robert Schuman of France and Dean Acheson of the United States, completed their agenda at this morning's session.

In the afternoon they met the Foreign Ministers of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg to discuss with them aspects of the new German proposals which affect Benelux interests.

Besides the Foreign Ministers, two committees of officials met this afternoon. One discussed a proposal to link the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation with the United States and Canada after 1952 when Marshall Aid ends. The other committee considered startegic and military question connected with the Atlantic Pact.

SUPPORT TO NEW GOVTS. IN S.-E. ASIA

LONDON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter)—The Big Three Foreign Ministers announced in a communique tonight that they intended to encourage and support new Governments emerging as independent nations in South-East Asia and promised to take every opportunity of exposing "Communist imperialism" in the serious situation developing there.

Shinwell In Paris

PARIS, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, British Defence Minister, arrived in Paris this morning by air from England for discussions with the French Defence Minister M. Rene Pleven.

Mr. Shinwell was accompanied by Air Marshal Sir William Elliot.

Jairamdas Quits Cabinet

NEW DELHI, May 13: The Hon'ble Shri Jairamdas Daulatram Minister for Food and Agriculture submitted his resignation from the Council of Ministers with effect from the forenoon today.

The resignation has been accepted by the President.

ORISSA PORTFOLIOS

CUTTACK, May 13 (P T I): The distribution of portfolios among the new Ministers of Orissa has been officially announced this afternoon.

Mr. Nabakrishna Choudhury, Chief Minister, has taken the Finance, Agriculture and Forestry, Local Self-Government, Co-operation, Excise and Relief, and Rehabilitation portfolios.

The portfolios of other Ministers are as follows:- Mr. Nityananda Kunungo: Home Affairs, Law, Industries, River Valley Development and Planning. Pandit Lingaraj Misra: Education and Health; Lal Ranjit Singh Barjah: Tribal and Rural Welfare; Mr. Rajkrishna Bose: Roads and Buildings Irrigation and Drainage and Electricity. Mr. Sadasiva Tripathi: Revenue and Supply and Transport: Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan: Commerce, Labour and Public Relations.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE: The industrial dispute between the Sunderdas Saw Mills and the workmen employed under it (other than clerical staff) regarding gratuity, leave rules, bonus, dearness allowance, etc, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the industrial tribunal of Shri I.G. Thakore.

TEHERAN PROTEST TO MOSCOW

Boycott Of Ceremonial Reburial Of Reza Shah

TEHERAN, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): Persia today accused the Soviet Union of infringing the rules of international courtesy in a note protesting against her boycott of the ceremonial reburial last Sunday of Reza Shah, who died in South Africa during the war.

Persia also made verbal protests to Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, who also stayed away from the funeral, at which 26 countries were represented by special missions.

The Persian note to the Soviet Union said the breach of courtesy was worse as the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, M Ivan Sadtchikov, is Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

It described as an affront the Soviet gestre of not flying the Embassy flag at half mast on Sunday as did the rest of Teheran.

Acting Foreign Minister Aligholi Ardalan told representatives here of Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, who were called to the Foreign Office, that Persia considered their non participation in the former Shah's obsequies as an unfriendly act.

Persian Parliamentary sources said here today that Persia was considering stopping trade with these three countries.

Five Reds Shot Dead

POLICE RECOVER ARMS

GUNTUR, May 13, (PTI): Five persons, believed to be Communists, were shot dead in an encounter with the special police last night in a garden in Bapatla taluk in Guntur district.

On receipt of information that a party of "dangerous characters" were hiding in the garden, police hastened to the spot where they were hailed with a volley of fire.

The police thereupon retaliated which resulted in five being killed on the spot while the rest, believed to be about thirty, made good their escape.

The police collected a revolver, some live cartridges and spears from the garden.

The five bodies have been brought to the Government Hospital here for post mortem examination.

District officials have proceeded to the spot.

FLYING CLUB PLANE ACCIDENT: PILOT SAFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A "tiger-moth" trainer aircraft of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar Flying Club, met with an accident at the Begumpet airport (Hyderabad) this morning while taxi-ing out for taking off for Nagpur, it was learnt here.

The pilot Mr. Basu—the sole occupant of the aircraft—was reported safe while the aircraft was damaged.

The cause of the accident is not known. The same plane, which left Bangalore yesterday on a cross country flight to Nagpur, via Ballary and Begumpet, forcelanded at Jakkar, ten miles north-west of Bangalore.

RAILWAY WORKERS SHOW HEALTHY CHANGE OF OUTLOOK

Santhanam's Appreciation At Gaya Conference

GAYA, May 13, (PTI).

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, today made a fervent appeal to railway workers in India "to protect the railways" and "keep vigilance in all matters connected with the safety of the people".

Mr. Santhanam was addressing the second annual convention of the Indian National Railways Workers' Federation at Gaya.

The railways, the Minister said, constituted a sacred trust of which every railway worker was a trustee. "Every one of us from the gangman looking after the track in remote rural areas to the Minister in charge of railways is a servant of the people". No difficulties he added, and no differences could excuse the betrayal of this trust.

Referring to the recent accidents Mr. Santhanam said, "The railway workers should, no less than myself, be shocked and distressed at the disastrous accidents that have occurred in different parts of India in recent months. Heartless criminals who deliberately caused accidents are responsible not only for the deaths and injuries of the innocent people but they have also done great harm to the railway workers."

HEALTHY CHANGE

Acknowledging a healthy change in the outlook of the railway workers during the last two years, Mr. Santhanam said that they had come to recognise that their salvation lay in constructive criticism and wholehearted cooperation and that nothing real or lasting could be gained in a great national and nationalised undertaking like the railway through the meth of conflict.

Mr. Santhanam said that inspite of the financial difficulties and existing limitations the Railway Ministry had been making earnest efforts to meet the demands of the workers. Ten thousand units of new staff quarters had been constructed and a provision of Rs. 256.58 lakhs made during the 1950-51 for the construction of additional 4,000 units. Another provision for Rs. 53.57 lakhs had also been made for 1950-51 for hospitals, schools and other welfare work.

MacDonald Warns Of Red Master Plan

CANBERRA, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, warned of a "Communist master plan to sweep down through South-East Asia to Indonesia" during his talks with Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, and Australian Cabinet ministers this week, it was authoritatively learned here today.

Mr. MacDonald, it was stated, said the knowledge of this Communist grand strategy was sustaining and encouraging the Communists in Malaya. According to this same source, Mr. MacDonald, although painting a sombre picture which deeply impressed the Australian cabinet, said the situation was not irretrievable, providing the Western Democracies worked together.

NEHRU IN SRINAGAR

Talks With National Conference Leaders

SRINAGAR, May 13 (PTI)—Snatching two days off from Delhi's heat Prime Minister Pandit Nehru arrived in Srinagar in the President's 'Dakota' to relax in the Kashmir Valley.

Pandit Nehru's plane which was routed through Jammu to pick up Yuvaraj and Yuvarani of Jammu and Kashmir reached Srinagar at 10-10 this morning. As he stepped out of the plane, the first person to greet him was Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, who presented him a bouquet of red and yellow roses. Pandit Nehru detached one of them and put it into his buttonhole.

Pandit Nehru discussed with the members of Kashmir National Conference Working Committee this morning the general economic situation in the State and its political future.

The Working Committee members from different parts of the state gave Pandit Nehru detailed accounts of the situation in their areas.

In the afternoon Pandit Nehru visited the Moghal Gardens and spent a couple of hours strolling in the cool shade of Cheenar trees.

In the evening he was chief guest at a garden party given by the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. After the party, Pandit Nehru visited the Kashmir Emporium and saw many of the latest types of Kashmir handicrafts.

Pandit Nehru will be the guest of Yuvaraj at dinner tonight.

More Ministerial Appointments

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 13

The Prime Minister is expected to appoint about 16 Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers in various Ministries before he leaves for Indonesia early next month. Necessary selection of personnel is under discussion now.

THAILAND AGAINST ASIAN MILITARY PACT

BANGKOK, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Thailand will oppose entering any military commitments with neighbouring Asian nations when the Baguio (Philippines) conference discusses a possible Asian military alliance, according to a usually reliable foreign office source here today.

At the same time it was understood that Thailand would rely on armed aid from the Western Powers, if invasion or serious internal insurrection threatened its security.

(A conference of South East Asian countries begins at Baguio on May 25. It has been called by President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines).

2 Wanted Reds Shot Dead

MASULIPATAM, May 13, (PTI): Two persons—officially described as wanted Communists—were killed last night as a result of police firing in village Pedapallem about 37 miles from here. Details are lacking.

Penicillin & Sulpha Drugs To Be Flown To India

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 13

THE Govt. of India has decided to grant freely licences for the import both from dollar and sterling countries of certain drugs which are in short supplies at present. These drugs include penicillin, sulpha and insulin. Arrangements have been made to fly them out to India. Complete co-operation of manufacturers and traders has been assured.

The Government are taking steps to expand bottling capacity in India, so that penicillin could be imported in bulk and the medicine provided to the people in sufficient quantities and at cheaper rates.

They have decided to liberalise the import of para-amino salicylic acid, insulin, and certain anti-leprosy drugs, emitha drugs and arsenical also from soft currency areas.

U. S. DEAL IN SAME COIN TO CZECHS

WASHINGTON, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): The United States today called on Czechoslovakia to reduce her official staff in the United States by two-thirds and close her Cleveland and Pittsburgh Consulates.

VIJAYAWADA RECORDS 116 DEGREES

VIJAYAWADA, May 13 (UPI)—**Vijayawada is experiencing hot winds and oppressive heat The mercury rose to 116 degrees yesterday, it being the highest recorded temperature in three years.**

Linguistic Provinces Issue Shelved

ERNAKULAM, May 13: Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, today said that at least ten years would be necessary to make the Indian National Congress a perfect political party.

Mr. Venkata Rao who had an informal chat with pressmen here, said that the Congress was undergoing an interim period of "organisational change from a rightwing body to an administrative organisation". It had to be built upon party basis without at the same time losing its ideal of service, he added.

ANSWERING A QUESTION ON LINGUISTIC PROVINCES, MR. VENKATA RAO SAID THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FELT THAT DUE TO THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OTHER FACTORS THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC PROVINCES SHOULD BE SHELVED FOR THE TIME BEING. He however added: "I do hope that the question may be taken up after the next general election".

Speaking about the impressions of his one-day tour of Malabar, Mr. Rao said the people of Kerala were enthusiastic about Congress and there appeared to be no "Communist menace" in the areas he visited.

Madhya Pradesh Loans To Agriculturists

NAGPUR, May 13 (UPI)—As a part of the grow-more-food campaign, taccavi loans to the tune of Rs. 56,500 were advanced to individuals for the purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements by the State Government during the fortnight ending April 30.

These loans advanced in pursuance of the private trator scheme, under which loans to the extent of half the cost or Rs. 8,500, whichever is lower, are granted by the State Government.

The borrowers have been bound by a condition to plough hundred acres of their neighbours' land as per the direction of the Deputy Commissioner.

KISAN LEADER FOR SWEDEN

Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Madras and President of the Tamilnad Kisan Congress left Bombay by a TWA Constellation for London en route to the Swedish village of Saltsobada as a member of the Indian Delegation to the International Agricultural Producers Conference.

He will undertake a tour of all the Scandinavian countries and almost all the other countries in Europe to study the problems of agricultural industry and farmers' conditions. He has been connected with the Kisan movement for Tamilnad for a long time. He is also an ardent Congressman, and was for many years member of the Tamilnad PCC and the AICC and underwent imprisonment three times in the struggle for freedom.

Mr. Swaminathan was the guest of honour at a party under the auspices of South Indian Maravar Mahajana Sangam when Mr. K. J. Thevar, President of the Sangam wished him bon voyage.

COMEDIAN IN NEW ROLE

N. S. Krishnan and party giving a recital of "Kindanar"

N. S. KRISHNAN AS ARTISTE SUPREME

Holds Crowded House Spellbound By His Recitals

A crowded house listened spell-bound to the recitals of N. S. Krishnan and party on Saturday night at the open air theatre on Khalsa College grounds. N. S. Krishnan though well-known as an ace film comedian, is a superb creative artiste as well. He is a composer of no mean order and the common man is on the top of his theme. Progressive in his outlook and having the objective of making the common man feel the glow of freedom which India has achieved, he is out to revolutionise the thought of the leaders and masses for broadening the basis of freedom.

His "Villupattu" on the Mahatma as the Father of the Nation had all the qualities of an epic, set to popular tunes, easily understandable for the average man. The simple instruments he used as accompaniments were of the folk type and proved a marvel of orchestration. In narrating the story of Gandhiji and the epic struggle for India's freedom, laid special emphasis on the common man who formed the army of the freedom fight. His tributes to unknown warriors and especially to Babu Genu were lyrics of a high order with the moral "Lest we forget." The fact that the narrative poem was composed and set to music a few hours after his arrival in Bombay with spicy touches and local colour showed the versatile genius of N. S. Krishnan as a composer, songster and actor. Like Charlie Chaplin, he is using his histrionic talents to mould, shape and revolutionise the thought of this generation.

His "Kiri Katha" on Kindanar, though a parody of "Nandanar" had the same objective of equalising castes and creeds, as a logical corollary of freedom.

Minister Dinkar Rao Desai paid a rare tribute to the artiste when he said that though he did not know Tamil language, he was able to follow the story merely through Krishnan's intonation and gestures.

As a vehicle for mass propaganda, these recitals are full of possibilities and can be copied by all provinces with suitable alterations.

Messrs. K. Srinivasan and Murugiah thanked the artistes for the benefit performance in aid of Tamil Sangam.

The party is putting up the Tamil drama "Lost Love" today at 7-30 p.m. and it is a rare opportunity for Tamilians in Bombay. The Hon. Naik-Nimbalkar will preside.

K. A. C.

Protest Against Nepal Arrests

PATNA, May 12 (PTI): Twenty-six members of the Bihar Legislature have in a joint statement protested against the recent "large-scale arrest" of social workers of the Nepal Lok Sewak Sangh at Jaleshwar.

BHOPATKAR BROUGHT TO BOMBAY

POONA, May 13 (PTI): Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, former President of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, who has been lodged in the Yervada jail under the Preventive Detention Act, was taken to Bombay this afernoon under the police escort.

It is understood that Mr. Bhopatkar will be conducting his own Habeas Corpus application before the Bombay High Court which is expected to come up for hearing on Monday next.

Hyderabad Christians Welcome Our Lady

HYDERABAD, (DN) May 13 (PTI): About 3,000 people from all over the State congregated at the Fateh Maidan this morning to welcome and receive the statue of "Our Lady of Fatima".

The statue was brought to Hyderabad from Sholapur in a well-decorated car and was received by Mon. Berretta, Vicar Capitular of Hyderabad, on behalf of the Christians of Hyderabad.

Accompanying the statue were two Portuguese priests who brought it from that country.

40 Thousand Sugar Bags Less This Year

BANGALORE, May 13 (PTI): Sugar production in Mysore State will be forty thousand bags less this yea because of the drying up of the irrigation canals and consequent deterioration of sugar cane crop due for milling this season.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, May 13.

Previous Closing	31.11
Today's Opening	31.07
Difference	—4
Today's Closing	31.20
Difference	+9

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, May 13.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining	32
General Motors	80-1/2
United States steel common	31-1/2
United States steel preference	unquoted

(PTI-Reuter).

BEATEN TO DEATH

VIJAYAWADA, May 13 (UPI)—Tahilram Girdarimal, a Sindhi refugee ration shop dealer, was beaten to death, it is alleged, in an altercation here last evening when he was on his round to collect his dues. Mr. C. Venganna, inspector of police, conducted an inquest. Two persons have been taken into custody in this connection. Further investigation is proceeding.

India Will Not Go Way Of China

(Continued from Page 16)

not real freedom. We have to build the edifice of swaraj now".

REDS WARNED

The Deputy Prime Minister pointed out that adult franchise was a handicap, unless people were educated enough to exercise it in the proper manner. Otherwise it was likely to do more harm than good. It was their duty to educate people on the right lines. "We have not done so. We have to do it now".

Strongly criticising the activities of Indian Communists, Sardar Patel said: "Certain young men believed that a few bombs thrown on our own people, a few murders committed and a few dacoities will convert this land into heaven which they think has come to China and will come to us. It will take a long time for China to build its own country. There is considerable amount of devastation. Mutual slaughter and destruction would do no good to any country. It will never do good to India".

NO SURRENDER TO TERRORISTS

"Why do young men go the wrong way? Why do they brutally murder the police? If a police official or a constable is murdered, is he not in changed circumstances our own servant? Does he represent an autocratic rule? Does he represent a foreign power? Is he not our own?

"Today the policeman is supposed to be the best servant in the land. If he is not discharging his duties properly he stands to instant dismissal. Why should we kill him then?

"Youngmen think they can create a revolution in this country by committing murders or dacoities but they are mistaken. We have fortunately established a strong central government which cannot easily be moved by such actions. India is not China. We have a strong administration. But that strength is not to be used against our own people to suppress them. We are not going to do that unless we are forced to do so".

NO FOREIGN IDEOLOGY

Sardar Patel observed: "We have a responsibility to govern whether it is in Kerala or Kashmir, Kathiawar or Cutch, Manipur or Assam. India is today one solid block which it never was in existence in the whole history of India. We have made that unified India to preserve it and build on it an edifice. It is our dream to build a magnificent edifice which would command the respect of the world and in which all of you will share the prosperity and joy.

"Therefore I warn the young men that they are going along the wrong way, because India will stand as a solid block against any foreign ideology and it will not permit incursions of ideologies which do not suit this land"

KERALA UNION

Proceeding the Sardar referred to the demand for a merger of Travancore-Cochin union with Madras. He had received a representation earlier in the day signed by several people making this demand no doubt it was a good idea. "I want all the provinces and all the States to be united in the centre but why should you have the idea that you are separate let us digest the Travancore-Cochin union first", he declared.

"Some people want Aikya Kerala at one stroke, as if it is something which will drop from heaven but they do not know the tremendous problems that will be created without thought, without plan and without consideration. It is not easy therefore one who has responsibility has to think what would be the consequences of the action that he is taking, some people say they want provinces on a linguistic basis like Andhra, Tamil and Kerala, but what would be its effect in the north or the west, nobody cares to think that is not the way to build a nation.

LAST Date: The last date for the submission of replies to the questionnaire issued by the Scavengers' Living Conditions Inquiry Committee, has been extended up to May 31, 1950.

Operation 'Nehru-Liaquat Pact'

DIWAKAR SEES GOOD ADVANCE ON BOTH SIDES

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI).

MR. R. R. DIWAKAR, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, said here today that India and Pakistan "have just begun to move in the right direction"

Giving his impression of his tour of West Bengal in connection with the implementation of the Delhi Agreement in a talk over the radio, Mr. Diwakar said: "I have come to the definite conclusion that things have taken a decisive turn in the right direction."

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, addressing the people of West Bengal, said:—

"I have been here for the last three days. You in Bengal, have been facing a problem which, in the narrow sense, can be called an east and west Bengal problem. But, in fact, it is an Indo-Pakistan problem, and affects every one of us throughout India. It is not a single or an isolated problem either. It is linked up with so many others and, therefore, it is comprehensive and covers the whole relationship between India and Pakistan.

In a sense, it is international also, since the world too is interested in it in many ways, especially from the point of view of peace and amity in the east.

GREAT IMPORTANCE

It is precisely because it is an All-India problem, that the implementation of the recent Prime Ministers' agreement has an all-India significance. I know, as all of you know, that, by itself, the agreement does not cover all the problems between India and Pakistan. But the implications of its implementation and the way it opens for the solution of other problems gives it far greater importance. This is a short-term remedy which has every chance of giving the key to a long-term solution.

The signing of the pact was followed by a number of other conferences and talks, in an atmosphere of cordiality and in a spirit of give and take. This had raised the hopes of people on both the sides that there was no scope for despair any more.

Before the 8th of April, 1950, none could have predicted that the atmosphere would change to such an extent, that there would be comparatively free movement across the borders of East and West Bengal, that the trade deadlock would find at least a temporary solution, that the responsible press representatives of India and Pakistan would come together in Delhi with a genuine desire to promote goodwill and healthy relations, that the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee, which had not met for eight months on end, would meet and take up the problem of mutual help in publicity for good relations. But these things have happened.

OTHER TOPICS

Further talks on topics other than those of Bengal, have taken place in Karachi between the two Prime Ministers. They are in constant touch with each other for the implementation of the agreement.

The press on both sides have set up a joint machinery for constant check up. The Information Consultative Committee is again going to meet in June, this time in Dacca and there is a proposal to visit some of the parts of East Bengal. The machinery for the speedy and full implementation of the agreement is being set up and the ministers of the two governments would begin their work in a few days' time. The M.L.A.'s of East Bengal Assembly, representing the minorities, have issued a statement calling upon all the minorities there to be prepared to take the fullest advantage of the machinery set up.

All this shows that we are moving definitely in a direction, other than that in which we were moving for a long time before the 8th of April.

"But I do not want, either to be misled into the belief, that now everything is alright and we can go to sleep, or to feel frustrated, that enough things have not happened or that they have not happened more quickly. I know we have yet to cover most of the ground, and I am willing to put it very modestly, that we have but just begun to move in the right direction.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS

It is now for every one of us to see that we progress further and reach the common objective of establishing friendly relations with each other. The alternative is not something which we can contemplate with equanimity.

The agreement has come as a result of the realisation on both sides that the alternative was a state of permanent war, whether cold war or hot war, of semi-cold war or semi-hot war. We all know what it means, how it wears down our nerves, how it involves all our energies without finally salving any problem, how it gives scope for intervention by others, how it diverts our attention and resources from arts of peace and construction, to contrivances of war and destruction, and worst of all how it warps and twists human nature out of shape and degrades it to the level of less than that of brutes.

"I know that the agreement is looked upon with suspicious eyes by some. Others patronisingly say that they are willing to give a fair trial to it. Still others think in terms of bringing about a united Bengal by all possible means. There are persons who are thinking of a resistance movement also. But I do not think that any of these approaches are either healthy, realistic or helpful at present. Difficult circumstances always call for drastic remedies. The time for playing with the problem or merely making experiments with it is gone."

"We are faced with "now or never". To turn to advantage the present agreement and the atmospheregenerated is the best way, howsoever we look at it and whatever our ultimate objective. We cannot go on deluding ourselves into the belief that everything that happens across the border is bad and everything that happens on this side is good. The degree of responsibility may sometimes differ, the proportion and magnitude of heppenings sometimes may be more or less, but we have to face difficulties bot hsides and we ought not out shut our eyes to this fact. We must realise that there are many in Pakistan who suspect us and look upon the agreement with as bad eyes as ourselves. But I must say that that approach is not going to help us.

INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

"On the other hand, we have to keep aside for a time our immediate emotional reactions and take such steps as would inspire confidence in the minorities on both sides. If something more than the Agreement has to be done in pursuance of our common objective for establishing comparatively permanent harmonious relations, we shall have to do it. But all those things are capable of being done only if we put to good use the initial advantage and go about it in the right manner and with the right spirit.

"I am one of those who believe that we can do it, we can turn the tide, but only if we shed scepticism, defeatism and pessimism which some of us nourish in a high degree. If we go on saying that Hindus cannot live in eastern Bengal even when the Pakistan Government, its officials and Pakistan journals assure us that they are going to create conditions favourable to minorities, we have given up the whole case. The final test has now come. Either there is a last chance of making a stand or not at all. Even so, nothing is lost in giving a trial even if it be a last chance. But we must remember that we put on trial our opponents and not our friends with friends we always co-operate.

APPEAL TO THE PRESS

"I must naturally address a special word to journalist friends. It is necessary at this time to see that the spirit that prevailed at the time of the joint session of the all India and Pakistan newspaper editors conference recently in Delhi, prevails and operates in every newspaper office. Because it is that which would go a long way to achieve the end by creating the proper atmosphere. I know that the Bengal press has already done a great deal in this matter and that it is continuing to do so.

I have every confidence that they would keep up this spirit and would not rest satisfied till they have achieved the objective which we all have in view.

"I am hopeful that Bengal would rise to the occasion and in its own interests take the fullest possible advantage of the agreement and help India to solve the bigger problem of Indo-Pakistan relations. Let me hope that every one in Bengal, as in India will have the strength and the capacity to see that the country's peace and prosperity are assured by abiding faith and proper action.

Give The Pact A Fair Trial

PLEA TO WEST BENGAL PRESS

CALCUTTA, May 13, (PTI): The Bengal Press Advisory Committee has asked the newspapers in West Bengal to refrain from comments that "might rouse communal passions and prevent refugees from returning home."

The body has also decided to inspire confidence in the minds of the minorities in East and West Bengals.

At a meeting here today the Committee urged upon the press in West Bengal to give the Delhi Agreement on minorities a fair trial.

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) The Bengal Press Advisory Committee takes note of the resolutions on the duties of the press under he Nehru-Liaquat Ali Agreement passed at the joint conference of Editors recently at New Delhi. The B P A C urges the press of West Bengal to give the Pact a fair trial along the lines indicated in the said resolutions.

(2) In pursuance of the above objective the B P A C urges the press of West Bengal not to rest with showing up only the defects of the Pakistan administration but also to recognise and give publicity to the attempts of the Pakistan State to implement the Pact.

(3) The B P A C urges upon the press of West Bengal the objective of inspiring confidence in the minds of the minorities in both States. Comments should not be made in a way that might rouse communal passions and prevent refugees from going back to their homes.

DIWAKAR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI): The Government of India's Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, visited this morning some of the areas affected by the recent disturbance in Howrah, where Muslim evacuees are now being rehabilitated

He also visited the Sealdah station, where over three thousand East Bengal refugees are still waiting and talked to some of the refugees, who had arrived recently.

Earlier the Minister met Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee at the latter's residence and had about forty-five minutes discussion with him regarding relief and rehabilitation of refugees and other allied matters.

Navy Artificer Apprentices

Competitive examinations for the recruitment of artificer apprentices for the Indian Navy will be held on different dates within a period of six weeks ending on June 30, 1950. the Ministry of Defence announces. The examinations will be held at all recruiting offices throughout India.

U. K. Not Against Schuman Plan

REPORTS DENIED

LONDON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): Experts of South-East Asia attended this morning's session of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States and France.

Among them was Britain's Commonwealth Minister, Mr Patrick Gordon Walker.

As the meeting began, a British Foreign Office spokesman denied a report that Mr. Bevin yesterday "sharply criticised" the French plan to merge the heavy industries of Western Europe

The report appeared in the London "Daily Telegraph"

Mr. Bevin is understood to have opened his comments on the plan by extending a general welcome to a proposal which may end the hostility between France and Germ...

But the Foreign Offic... stated, the British Foreign Minister did ask a number of questions about the impact of the plan on the standard of life of the British workers

The morning Conference ended, as before, without any announcement.

At their meeting this afternoon the "Big Three" were to meet the Foreign Ministers of the Benelux countries—Belgium Holland and Luxembourg.

U. N. Milk Powder For Indian Women & Children

MADRAS, May 13: The United Nations International Chidren's Emergency Fund has allotted 6,25,000 pounds of skimmed milk powder for distribution to women and children in India, it was officially learnt here today.

The Government of India have distributed this allotment to five states as follows: Madras, Bombay and Saurashtra 1,00,000 pounds each, Travancore-Cochin 50,000 pounds and West Bengal 2 75,000.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF D. P's.

NEW DELHI, May 13: An economic and sociological survey of displaced persons in Delhi will shortly be conducted by wholetime social workers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation with a view ultimately to issuing pemanent rehabilitation cards, it is learnt.

These social workers will be assisted by a number of student volunteers from local schools and colleges who will conduct the enquiry wherever displaced persons are living.

Madras Official For Washington

MADRAS, May 13: At the instance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the Madras Government have decided to depute Mr. J. C. Rayan Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras to Washington to suggest ways and means of introducing the Indian pattern of co-operative societies in Asian countries. He is living for Washington on June 29 and will be there about two weeks.

W. GERMAN RED BOSS ARRESTED

"Agent Of A Foreign Power"

BERLIN, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): East German police have arrested Kurt Mueller Deputy Chief of West German Communist Party, the East German Ministry for State Security announced today.

"Mueller was arrested because he was an agent of a foreign power and guilty of other criminal offences," the announcement said.

West German Communist Party headquarters at Frankfurt announced yesterday that Mueller had been expelled from the Party.

He was described as "a British agent" by Communist Parliamentary leader Heinz Renner.

Reports from Bonn and Frankfort yesterday said Mueller had disappeared from his hon in Hannover and it was suggested that he had been kidnapped and taken to East Berlin. (Under the Hitler regime Mueller spent many years in prison and concentration camps)

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Keshda Cures Baldness, Hair Falling, premature greys. Increases length Sure quick results Price Re 1/- Postage extra. **Keshda** Products, 35, Tagore Road, New Delhi. (1814)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for U. S. A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Wanted Rare Books on Botany and Zoology Banwari Lal Jain: Rare Bookseller: Moti Katra. Agra. (1831

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Guntur. (1833)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

6 p.c. Tax Free Debentures—A few above 1st Mortgage redeemable debentures for one of the best Darjeeling Tea Gardens are for sale at par. For particulars:—**Apply** Post Box No. 2318, Calcutta-1. (7790)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

'VATS and articles of closed Government Liquor Warehouses at Chiplun and Ratnagiri will be sold by Auction on respective places on 17th and 19th May, 1950, at 3 p.m. The details of the plant and articles to be sold and conditions of auction can be had from the office of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise Ratnagiri Division on application'. (7803)

HEAT DRIVES OUT TIBETANS

CALCUTTA, May 13 (PTI).

Calcutta's oppressive heat has sent back the seven-man official Tibetan delegation to Communist China to Gaungtok. They now hope to leave in June for Hongkong, where they will seek an alliance with the Communists.

The delegation yesterday left for Kalimpong en route to Gangtok.

The arrival of these men from the "roof of the world" four weeks back coincided with the initial heat waves that hit Calcutta. Mercury recorded a maximum of 105 during this period. Many of the delegates broke out with boils and a form of heat rash.

While in Gangtok, they will discuss Indo-Tibetan affairs with the Indian Government's political agent in Sikkim, it is learnt.

TOURIST WILL NOT BE DELAYED

Kashmir Relaxes Rules

SRINAGAR, May 13 (PTI): Timing restrictions on tourist traffic on the Srinagar-Pathakote Road have been lifted by the Kashmir Government for the convenience of visitors.

Vehicles can now play day and night without being stopped at check posts, provided they hold valid entry permits. Checking at Madhopur and Lakhanpore customs post has been made speedier and expeditious.

Sharp Decline In N.Y. Cotton Following Heavy Liquidation

STOCKS CLOSE HEAVY WITH FRACTIONAL DECLINES

NEW YORK, May 12.

Opening declines in new crops in cotton were slightly extended on Commission House and New Orleans selling, influenced by the improved crop outlook in Texas and Oklahoma, following the latest rains together with the generally favourable crop news elsewhere. Nearbys also came under pressure of liquidation and hedges. Trade buying and short covering together with subsidence of offerings eventually checked the decline and resulted in a partial recovery.

Prices eased sharply in the afternoon under the leadership of new crops, rather heavy general liquidation and uncovering of stoploss orders evidently sparked by the sharp reaction of grains. More favourable new crop prospects and private reports of slightly higher acreage ideas in the South East were contributing factors.

The market finally recovered slightly on short covering, closing barely steady with sales estimated at 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING

NEW YORK, May 12

May	32.42
July	32.57
October	31.11
December	30.99
Middling Spot	33.29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING

May bid	32.18
July	32.41
October	31.02
December	30.90
Middling Spot	32.25

October highest: 31.31 at 10-28 lowest: 31.04 at 14-42 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

Increasing unemployment due to the railroad strike failed to exert much influence on the Wall Street market this morning. In moderate activity the market showed mostly fractional either way changes with losses holding a slight edge and including pivotal rails, Steels, Motors, Minings, Rubbers and Industrial specialities. The averages at noon were 217.26 for industrials and 55.57 for rails.

Occasional increases of nervous liquidation and other pressure in the early afternoon resulted in liberally distributed losses upto one dollar or more before the market steadied and was able to rise slightly from the day's lowest levels. Some renewal of support was attracted by reports from an usually reliable source that Government has revived attempts to end the railroad strike.

Allied Chemical declined three dollars in late trading but elsewhere few changes occurred.

The market closed heavy with a predominance of mostly fractional declines.

WALL STREET CLOSING

American Telephone and Telegraph	158 1/4
Amerex Holding Co.	35 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
Chase National Bank	37 5/8
Firestone Tyre	39 3/8
General Electric	49 5/8
General Motors	80 1/2
Ingersoll Rand bid	67 1/2
International Nickel	27 1/8
National City Bank	46 3/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	13 3/4
Sinclair Oil Corp	26 1/2
Socony Vacuum	18 1/4
Texas Corporation	67 5/8
Union Carbide	50
U.S. Smelting and Refining	39 7/8
U.S. Steel Common	31 5/8
Western Union	28 5/8

The total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,790,000.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 31 7/8 and 31 1/4 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices were generally higher earlier as a result of unfavourable crop reports due to delay in seeding and private advices of acreage reductions. Lard was aided by the news that the Department of Agriculture would purchase "substantial" quantities for Germany. All grains subsequently eased in sympathy with the sharp decline in soyabeans. In connection with the recent rains in Texas Panhandle private reports indicated that the winter wheat crop in that area has too far deteriorated to expect much recovery.—(PTI-Reuter).

CITY MARKETS

STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today, it being the day of the fortnightly settlement of accounts.

The undertone of the market seemed to be steady and in private Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 1,702. The carry-on charges for Deferred varied between Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-6.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange ruled slightly erratic today. One of the prominent operators was pressing sale in silver on almost every level, and the bull syndicate was constantly buying. Thus developed a regular tug of war in the silver, which experienced movements on both the sides.

Forward silver opened steady at Rs. 187-14, and with initial bull support advanced upto Rs. 188-4. Reaction came in at this stage and persistent liquidation brought the price down to Rs. 187-6. Fresh support at this level again pushed up the price to Rs. 187-12.

Ready Silver was placed Rs. 1-8 higher.

Forward gold was steady around Rs. 118-5 after opening two annas lower. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 119-3.

Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 77.

Forward silver further dwindled down to Rs. 187-2 on fresh selling by a Marwari party and later howered around that level for lack of support. Forward gold was quiet at Rs. 118-2. The market closed irregular. Following were the closing quotations:

Forward Silver	Rs. 187 4
Ready Silver	Rs. 188 12
Forward Gold	Rs. 118 0
Ready Gold	Rs. 118 12

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 13.

Quiet conditions prevailed at the local seeds market. Business was slack, and prices almost unchanged. Following were the quotations:

GROUNDNUT

	Rs.	as.
Khandesh quality ready	45	4
Madras Coromandal	45	0
Bold Ready	44	4
Oil Bombay Mills	24	4
Oil Upcountry Mills	23	5
Oil May	23	7
Oil June	23	13

LINSEED

Bold Ready	37	5
Small Satna	36	4
May	37	6
Oil June	21	4

CASTORSEEDS

Castorseeds ready	28	0
Madras ready	28	4
June	28	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 12.

2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	£6 3/16
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£93 1/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£106 1/4
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after 1/12/52	£91 7/16
Chartered Bank of India	£9 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£77 1/2
National Bank of India	£32 1/8

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,046.

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, May 12.

The pepper market was idle and although there were some lower indications, shippers quotations were maintained. Black Lampong, May-June, was quoted from 9sh. 9d. to 10sh. 1-1/2d. and White Muntok at 15sh. 6d. shipping weight with White Sarawak at 16sh. 2d., c.i.f. basis ports. Sellers asked 1,115 sh. for Malabar May-June and June-July against bids of 1,115sh. per cwt., c.i.f., United Kingdom.—(Reuter).

EGYPT REJECTS JORDAN'S PLEA

Annexation Against Trusteeship Plan

CAIRO, May 13, (PTI-Reuter): Mohamed Shereikly Pasha, Foreign Minister of Jordan, yesterday cabled Amman, Jordan capital, that Egypt and other Arab states were not satisfied with King Abdullah's recent statement in his speech from the throne on the incorporation of Eastern Palestine into his kingdom.

King Abdullah pledged that this incorporation "does not prejudice a final settlement of the question".

Arab League States contend that he should abide by the League's trusteeship which preceded annexation.

The Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha was reported to have said: "Jordan has disregarded all the Arab League resolutions concerning Palestine, and her latest act is a flagrant violation which cannot be ignored"

Thai King Will Go To Switzerland

BANGKOK, May 13 (PTI): King Bhumibhol of Thailand, accompanied by the Queen would leave for Switzerland towards the end of May. The King's departure is on medical advice.

It is stated that he would have to spend a year or so continuing his eye treatment in Lausanne. The queen is to resume her study of French in Switzerland.

VIET-NAMESE STUDY MISSION TO INDIA

To Improve Relations

PARIS, May 13 (PTI): The new Viet-Namese Cabinet headed by M. Tran Van Huu has decided to send a study mission to India to examine the possibility of improving the relations between the two countries, Agence Press reported yesterday from Saigon.

The Cabinet also decided to send diplomatic representatives to the United States, Britain, the Vatican, Siam, and the Indo-Chinese states of Cambodia and Laos, it was stated.

Among a number of internal decisions was one setting up an "anti-terrorist commission" whose task would be the "maintenance of order and protection of the population".

TOWARDS A SOCIETY WITHOUT CASTE

Conference At Quilon

QUILON, May 13 (PTI-Reuter): The seven-day session of the Hindu Maha Mandal opens here today under the presidency of Dr. B. L. Athre, Prof. of the Philosophical Section of the Benares Hindu University and a well-known scholar. The Maha Mandal is being organised by Nayar Services Society and the SNDP Yogams. Elaborate arrangements have been made to accommodate a lakh of people, at Shanti Nagar where the session is being held.

Fifteen thousand delegates representing thirty lakhs Hindus of Travancore are expected to attend the session and to voice their unanimous desire to form a casteless Hindu society embracing various sections of the Hindu community aimed at promoting greater unity among Hindus.

OUR LADY AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, May 13 (PTI): Thousands of people, both Catholics and others, venerated the statue of "Our Lady of Fatima" when it was brought in the Roman Catholic Church in a spectacular procession from Pandharpore.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, May 12.

London silver spot and forward . 63 1/2 pence.

Gold bars fine per ounce £12/8

Australian wheat May/June 121/8

Exchanges unchanged.

INCREASE IN JUTE ACREAGE

Production Up By Over 51 Per Cent

NEW DELHI, May 13 (PTI): The all-India final estimate of jute, for 1949-50 puts the area and outturn of jute for the current year at 1,158,000 acres and 3,117,000 bales as against partially revised estimates of 834,000 acres and 2,055,000 bales for 1948-49, being an increase of 39.0 per cent and 51.7 per cent respectively, says a press note issued by the Agriculture Ministry.

The increase in acreage and production has occurred in almost all the jute growing states. The increase is mainly due to extension of cultivation under jute. The increase in case of West Bengal was facilitated by the relaxation of the Bengal Jute Regulation Act, 1940, so as to allow growing of jute in waste lands and other lands on which no crops was grown during the jute season in any of the previous three years.

ECAFE VIEW ON STEEL PRODUCTION

Burmese Opposition

BANGKOK, May 13 (PTI): The recommendation by the Iron and Steel Sub-Committee that steel plants be established in ECAFE regions only where they were economic was criticised by the Burmese delegate, U Saw Tun, during the Industry and Trade Committee session of the E.C.A.F.E. which reviewed the Steel Sub-Committee report this week.

The Steel Sub-Committee had recommended that countries which found it uneconomic to establish iron and steel plants should make long-term import arrangements with others who were in a position to supply them with iron and steel.

The Burmese delegate states that as far as his country was concerned, it required 50,000 tons of steel annually. It could secure only about one-tenth of this amount from India and thus the major part of its requirements were unsatisfied. The figure he had quoted only took into account government requirements and not private requirements.

OTHER FACTORS

U Saw Tun stated the problem should not be considered solely on the ground whether establishment of iron and steel plants was economic or not. There were various other factors which should weigh just as heavily—such as national aspirations of the country concerned, the need to be self-sufficient and the desire to be independent of supplies from outside.

A number of other delegates also spoke on the report, urging that there should be no attempt to influence Governments against developing iron and steel plants if they so desired.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Henri Maux (France), the Committee agreed that a qualifying paragraph embodying the main points raised during the debate should be added to the Iron and Steel sub-Committee report.

Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, Indian Minister to Siam, who is the chief Indian delegate to the Trade and Industry Committee, was today elected Vice-Chairman.

WOOD BLANKS RATES REDUCED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to encourage the use of indigenous wood for manufacturing textile accessories such as bobbins, shuttles, etc., in preference to the use of imported woods like birch, beech, maple, hickory, etc., the Government of Bombay has decided to supply seasoned as well as unseasoned blanks of such wood to the textile industry at reduced rates.

In the case of seasoned blanks, the rates have been reduced from Rs. 8/8 to Rs. 7 per C.ft. for ordinary woods such as haldu, kalam, nandi, humb and dindal and from Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 8 per C.ft. for special woods such as honne, sissum, dhaman, tiwas and tumri. In the case of unseasoned blanks, the reductions in rates are from Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 5/8 per C.ft. for ordinary woods and from Rs. 8/8 to 6/8 C.ft. for special woods.

The new rates will be in force for a year, in the first instance, and the position will be reviewed at the end of that period.

Sink Differences And Stand United

SARDAR ASKS CONGRESSMEN TO SET AN EXAMPLE

ERNAKULAM, May 13 (UPI).

ADDRESSING a group of Congress workers this morning at the beautiful island residence named Bolgatti, Sardar Patel emphasised the need of full co-operation and ceaseless work for the unification of the country.

"We have got freedom, we have removed foreign domination, but freedom brings responsibilities of a different variety. We find ourselves not quite at home in freedom as we were without it. Everyone of you must realise your responsibilities, and have to bring afresh," Sardar Patel said.

"Now is the time for us all to stand together and not to quarrel or indulge in petty squabbles or mutual recrimination," he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister assured the local Congress workers that the princes had left the field open to them. "They would not interfere in our affairs, nor have they retained any powers. It is now for all of us to realise our responsibilities and work hard to build a strong and united nation," he added.

Appealing to Congress workers not to run after jobs alone, Sardar Patel told them, especially the young men, to divert their energies to constructive work. It was the duty of the elders to guide and direct the energies of the youth into the right channels, he said.

SET AN EXAMPLE

This part of the country, he added, depended for its main requirements on outside supplies. "Do you think," he characteristically asked, "that some people and misguided young men, who committed murders here and there and threw a bomb would get what they want? Such acts will bring nothing but frustration. We have started on the path of democracy let us pool our resources and work together to build up the nation in such a manner that we set an example for others to follow," Sardar Patel added.

If people used their brains fully and properly, he believed that there would be plenty in the land for all, and the present handicaps could easily be converted into very useful means.

Although at his age, it might not be possible for him to meet them again personally, the Sardar stated, he would always be mentally ready to help them in all possible ways. "I feel that it is my duty to put the country on a sound basis so that it may grow up well in future," he said.

ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Soon after he finished, his address, Sardar Patel answered a few questions put by the workers.

One question related to the existance of parties other than the Congress. Sardar Patel said that if the Congress Party was made strong, the other parties, including the Communist Party, would disappear.

Another question related to the transfer of an enclave in the old British Cochin to the Cochin-Travancore Union. Sardar Patel asked the questioner with characteristic good humour to realise that at present there was no British Cochin and as such it was immaterial whether a part of land belonged to Cochin or the Punjab.

"They are all one united country," he pointed out.

Postal Workshop Workers On Hunger-Strike

JUBBULPORE, May 13 (PTI)—Twenty members of the local Posts and Telegraph Workshop Union went on a hunger-strike yesterday to "protest against the behaviour of the gate supervisor". They were taken by the police and let off later near the police station.

Mr. Khurshid Lal, Deputy Minister for Communications, who arrived here yesterday, will meet the workers and study their grievances, it is learnt.

BAN EXTENDED: The orderes of the District Magistrates of Sholapur and East Khandesh prohibiting the dealers in their respective jurisdictions from selling arms or ammunition to individual licence holders, without a special permit issued by them, have been extended for two months more from May 15, 1950.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER SAVES 11 LIVES

Boat Capsizes Off Canary Islands

BOMBAY, Saturday

The vigilance of the light-house keeper off the Canary Islands saved the lives of an eleven-member crew of a country craft on Friday afternoon.

The country craft which was loaded with fire wood was proceeding from Badlimandla towards Jamshedji Bunder, Sassoon Dock when it struck a submerged fishing stake nearly half a mile off the Canary Islands and capsized.

The eleven men on board struggled for nearly an hour with little hope of survival. When they were spotted by the light-house keeper, a "jolly-boat" was immediately rushed to their help and all of them were saved just in the nick of time.

The survivors were brought ashore at Ballard Pier. The B. P. T authorities provided them with food and shelter.

Teen-Aged Girl's Daring Feat

TAUGHT THE ROBBER A LESSON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The presence of mind and courage of a teen-aged girl foiled a daring attempt at robbery in a First Class women's compartment in a suburban train between Thana and Kalyan yesterday.

Miss Asha Pradhan, who is the daughter of the Head master of Oriental High School, Dadar was on her way home from the school when she saw a stranger, armed with a knife, enter her First Class compartment when the train was in motion.

He made his entry with the use of the pipe rod of the compartment.

He gagged the girl and tried to remove the ornaments from her person. The girl put up a valiant fight and succeeded in pushing him in a corner. She then pulled the alarm chain. The Guard who came on the scene gave a hot chase to the assailant who tried to jump off the train. He was finally captured and handed over to the Kalyan Police who are investigating into the incident. The man gave his name as Balachandra Thanekar.

Telegrams To Haiti Censored

NEW DELHI, May 13: All messages except governmental to or from Haiti are subject to censorship. Code and cypher telegrams are admitted to Haiti only, but the name of the code used should be indicated in the preamble.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO INDONESIA

The Overseas Communications Service announce that they are advised by the Indonesian Administration that private telegrams in secret language are again admitted to offices of Eastern Indonesia.

END POVERTY TO FIGHT COMMUNISM IN ASIA

Agreement At Commonwealth Conference

SYDNEY, May 13 (PTI-Reuter).

DELEGATES here for Monday's Commonwealth Conference on aid to South and Southeast Asia have agreed in informal talks that new and immature administrations must be sustained and strengthened without delay.

Observers agreed that if Communism is not to engulf Asia the Continent's resistance must be fortified by raising the standard of living and ending poverty.

One delegate said, "Clearly if Communism is to be halted by other than military means, the first consideration must be the improvement of agricultural production in the Asian countries.

"There is need, too, for the most elementary work in education, health and hygiene, scientific research, forestry and engineering."

Talks proper do not start until Monday. So delegates spent today sightseeing. In cars, each bearing their national flags, many toured the city's beauty spots.

AUSTRALIA ACCEPTS

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. P. C. Spender, announced yesterday that Australia had accepted the invitation of the Philippines to attend the Southeast Asia Conference at Baguio later in the month.

PAKISTAN TO SUPPORT AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL

KARACHI, May 13 (UPI)—Pakistan will support, at the ensuing Commonwealth Consultative Committee meeting in Sydney next week, the Australian proposal for the creation of a fund to advance urgent credits to South-East Asian countries, it was officially learnt here today.

The fund, as proposed by Australia, would, it is believed, amount to between ten and fifteen million pounds sterling.

The Pakistan Goyernment, however, are understood to be of the view that the initial capital of the fund should be much larger if it is to be effective, considering the population of the area to be covered.

Indian & Pak Delegates Arrive For Talks

SYDNEY, May 13 (PTI): The Indian and Pakistan Delegations to the Conference opening here on Monday on economic aid to South and Southeast Asia arrived today. The Indian delegation is led by Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, accompanied by Mr. N. Prasad Director of Monetary Research, and Mr. O. P. Gupta, Deputy Secretary to the Indian Ministry of Finance, as advisers.

Mr. Mudaliar said: "I feel optimistic that the Conference will help to raise living standards in Southeast Asia".

The Pakistan Delegation is led by Mr. Chaudry Nazir Ahmed Khan, accompanied as advisers by Dr. Nazir Ahmed and Messrs Kara Mutallah Muzaffir Ahmed Ali and Ismail.

Mr. Khan referring to the conference said it must be made to work.

Mr. Mudaliar told reporters "Each country has its own idea of Communism. There are a few persons in India who call themselves Communists but the Indian Government is not perturbed by them."

He regarded the Conference as the most important ever held in this area and one of the most important ever held anywhere in relation to Asia.

Pakistan delegate, Mr. Khan said "We have come to help and we believe that the Conference will be successful.

About Communism, he said: "Our attitude toward all 'isms' is clear and our Anti-Red Bill was passed 1,350 years ago by the Prophet Mohammed.

"Pakistan is an ideological state and it is democracy according to Islam which is the ideal middle path of democracy with none of the evils of capitalism or communism."

Electricity Supply In Rural Areas

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT is the desire of the Government to make electricity available in increasingly large areas both in townships and in rural areas, said Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, when he put into commission the electric power house at Chiplun in Ratnagiri district on May 12.

He also described the general plan of grid system and electrification in the State and the big projects that have been undertaken for generating power.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta said:

"So far, the development of electric supply in the State of Bombay has been made entirely by private enterprise under licences issued by the Government. There are at present 108 licensees in the State. Although, the Bombay State is well ahead of other States in India in the matter of electric supply, the development of electric supply has taken place almost wholly in the urban areas where concentrated and lucrative load is available. Practically, no rural areas have been served with electricity by private enterprise so far.

GRID SYSTEM

The Government of Bombay, therefore, set up the Electric Grid Department in 1944 for the purpose of ensuring co-ordinated development of supply of electricity in the State in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to the development of rural areas not served by the licencees.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government just mentioned the Grid Department has now under active execution North and South Gujarat grid schemes, under which some towns and a large number of villages in nearly 3,000 sq. miles of area will be supplied electricity for industry and agriculture.

For the present, this power supply will be based upon large steam stations situated at Ahmedabad and Surat. Later on, it is hoped that the newly sanctioned irrigation-cum-hydro electric scheme of Kakrapara will take the place of the thermal power.

The Government have just sanctioned this latter scheme which, for the present, will be largely and irrigation scheme although electric power will also be generated with an installed capacity of 24,000 kw. In later years, when finance becomes available, the installed capacity of electric plant may be expected to be multiplied ninefold

ELECTRICITY IN RATNAGIRI

Electric supply at Vengurla was commenced on November 30, 1949 and at Ratnagiri on February 17 last. Malwan is scheduled to receive electric supply by about July next. So far as Chiplun is concerned, the power house is completely ready and I am taking this opportunity to put it into commission.

ALLOTMENT OF KHAR TENEMENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In connection with allotment of tenements constructed by the Bombay Housing Board at Khar, lots are to be drawn on Monday at 12 noon in the office of the Bombay Housing Board, says a note issued from the office of the Bombay Housing Board.

Free Studentship For Backward Classes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has accepted the recommendation of the Backward Class Board and directed that backward class students studying in technical and industrial schools, where the standard of admission is below Matric or its equivalent examination, should be given free studentships.

The facility is subject to certain age restrictions.

Bombay Bill Receives Governor's Assent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Poona University (Amendment Bill), 1950, has received the assent of the Governor of Bombay. The Act has been published for the information of the public in the Bombay Government Gazette of May 10, 1950

Bengali Leaflet Forfeited

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 the Government of West Bengal has forfeited to the Government all copies, wherever found, of the issue of February 13, 1950 of the "Sarathi," a Bengali weekly newspaper edited by Shri Bhabesh Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., printed at the Sridhar Press, 14, Behari Doctor Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, and of the leaflet in Bengali entitled "Sri Sri Durga Debir Abirvat O Asirbad" issued by the Purba Bharat Rashtriya Sangha, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

All other documents containing copies, reprints and translations of, or extracts from, this newspaper and leaflet, have also been forfeited to the Government.

Haliyal Taluka Lands

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has fixed the maximum rate payable by tenants of irrigated and other lands in the Haliyal Taluka of the Kanara District.

The rate fixed in the case of irrigated land is 1/5th and in the case of other land is 1/4th of the crops of such land or its value as determined in the prescribed manner.

This maximum rate will apply to those lands only in respect of which the tenants do not claim or receive from the landlord any contribution towards the cost of the cultivation.

M. P. Patil's Address

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Farmers formerly used to complain of lack of good seeds, manures, iron and so on, but now the situation has improved and, if there is any shortage, the District Rural Development Boards should bring it to the notice of the Government and Government will make every effort to meet the farmers' requirements" said Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, addressing a meeting of the Belgaum District Rural Development Board held in Belgaum, on May 12.

Drugs Order Amended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949, has been amended further by the Government of Bombay. This amendment is regarding the revised maximum retail prices of certain drugs of the Upjohn Company, U.S.A., and those of the Volkart Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

The order has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of May 11 and copies of the Gazette can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Madhekar On Modernist Poetry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

New poetic compositions should not be expected to create any new basic emotions, but should be regarded merely as new manifestations of the same old emotions, what might be called "new emotional equivalences", said Mr. B. S. Mardhekar, a modernist Marathi poet, here today.

He was initiating a discussion on "modernist poetry" at a study circle under the auspices of the Marathi Literary Conference.

Mr. Madrhekar said that while originality in poetry depended on inspiration and on the intellectual level of the poet, modernism was relative to the prevailing time.

FIGHTERS DO A BIT OF DANCING

Group of Dogra soldiers dancing. Intensely religious the Dogras are very enthusiastic about their dances.

INDIAN ARMY KEEPS UP FOLK DANCE TRADITION

NOWHERE is it more true than in India that peasants constitute the bulk of the Army. These men, drawn from every nook and corner of the country, bring with them a rich heritage of folk-lore and tradition which forms an integral part of their daily routine in the barracks as well as in their lives off the parade ground.

The Army sees to it that whatever type of work he may be employed in, in war or in peace, the peculiar distinctiveness of the soldier is always kept in the forefront and never allowed to suffer an eclipse. As far as possible, he is never once given a chance to think that he is in unfamiliar surroundings or environments or to feel out of place.

Those who have to do the same type of work day in and day out will realise how boring and monotonous a routine can be. After they have done the day's job, the Army sees to it that the men get some sort of recreation or relaxation. The soldiers are given full freedom to develop their varied interests in life. Being simple village-folk, their bent of mind is naturally more inclined towards the songs and dances they usually have in their homes after a hard day's work in the field.

Visit a unit any evening and you will find the barracks or tents, as the case may be, sizzling with life. The men will be seen collected in a room smoking quietly or singing. At other times, if it happens to be a holiday the next day, they may be seen practising their folk dances.

If you go and join such a group unnoticed, the real character of these men will be reflected in them. Look deep into the kindly eyes and simple face swinging to the tune of music and noise made by an empty box signifying a drum and you will discover an unassuming and unsophisticated peasant, the backbone of our national wealth, as of our Army.

On a Saturday evening after meals, these dances sometimes continue until midnight. If they feel like it, they may go on singing and dancing, with others just watching and joining in clapping, even throughout the night.

The Garhwalis, Kumaonis, Dogras, Biharis and Coorgis are all great lovers of music and dancing. The Mahrattas are famous for their dances, accompanied by drums and small sticks. Abrupt sitting and agitated movements of the body, accompanied by occasional cries of "Chatrapathi Shivaji-ki-Jai", forms the climax to this simple spirit direct expression of the innermost spirit of the dances.

The Gorkhas need just a small drum for a musical instrument by which rhythm is marked. Musicians singing in chorus provide the music, which is soft and soothing, and not unfrequently the dancers themselves provide their own musical accompaniment. Unlike a few others, the Gorkhas have mixed dances.

On big festivals these folk dances, peculiar to each regiment, are an important feature of the programme. Officers also join in and this is the best occasion for them to have social intercourse with their men. It is here that the feeling of real brotherhood among all ranks comes into full play. Off parade, officers and men meet on a common and equal plane—man to man.

Every regiment has its particular dress for these dances and other similar occasions. It is brought out only on special occasions, when the best talent among the soldiers can be seen 'in action'.

The Army is doing signal service in keeping alive these folk dances, which form an important link with our rich heritage. The villager who gives up the plough for the factory does not get the same opportunities as the soldier, who, though the most regimented and disciplined on such functions, is an emblem of the highest tradition of India's peasant Army.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS

By M. A. Bangera

SOMETIME ago you were kind enough to publish an article written by me on the discrimination and the disabilities which Indians in the employ of the Oil Companies in the Persian Gulf had to under go.

Another fact which I should like to bring to the notice of the public and the Government of India is the system of grading. Of course, there is nothing wrong with the system itself but with the manner in which it is effected.

The Committees which are responsible for the grading of the European and Iranian personnel are composed of Europeans and Iranians respectively. In the case of Indians, however, the Committee consists of Iranians only A striking departure from the normal practice employed in the case of the other two races and glaring discriminating and humiliating indeed. The Indians, of course, are not inclined to protest because of the constant threat of retrenchment held out by the Company against Indians.

In essence, the plan is to deprive the Indians from being graded and posted —a well merited reward for their years of unrecognised service in efficient discharge of their duties Though not openly, Iranians dislike Indians, because they consider that Indian soldiers were responsible for the occupation of their country during World War II. They also feel that Indians are undercutting their claims for higher wages by coming out to Iran on low salaries and wages, and finally by their hard work and concientious integrity, the Indians expose the deficiencies of both the Europeans and Iranians in the quality and output of work.

Perhaps now, the External Affairs Ministry will consider this as sufficiently discriminating to warrant interference and amelioration. Will they move in the matter and act to remedy the defects in the existing Service Contracts which were formulated over a decade ago when India was governed by Britain.

5 Crores For Refugee Rehabilitation

NEW DELHI, May 13 (PTI): A special allocation of Rs. five crores has been made by the Government of Inlia for expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons arriving from East Pakistan, it is officially learnt here today.

The money is proposed to be spent for the purpose of resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan, in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Bihar.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Rehabilitation said that the respective States would also receive contributions from the normal budgetary provisions, apart from this amount, which had been drawn up before the exodus started.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PEARL

Once Shah Jahan Gave It To Mumtaz

VIOLENCE, theft and dark intrigue have marked the fantastic history of one of the most magnificent gems in the world.

Did you ever see a pearl the size of a pear? Incredible as it may seem, there really is one—The Pearl of Asia—biggest pearl of its kind in the world. Three inches long, nearly two inches across at the base, it weighs, complete with mounting, about a third of a pound, writes in by Charles Robbins in: Cornet".

This monstrous jewel has been owned in France since 1918 by the Catholic Board of Foreign Missions. It has proved, however, to be an embarrassing possession. For one thing, it attracts trouble. Also, since it is too large for practical use, the Missionaries, who bought it in China as an investment, have been unable to realize anything on it—anything, that is but grief.

Right now it rests uneasily at Mission headquarters in Paris. It is for sale. So, if you are properly accredited, or happen to have a spare 71,429 dollars (the current asking price), you may obtain permission to examine it.

Monsieur Michelet, a melancholy little man who is secretary to Father Robert, Superior of Foreign Missions, will gratify your curiosity. Going to a safe, he takes out a silver box. Inside is a leather-and-velvet case; inside that, a gold box; and inside the gold box, a piece of blue silk. Then, reposing on the silk—

"Ah!...."

The Pearl of Asia has the bulbous, deformed look of a pear, but its satiny sheen—a pure, lustrous white—and its exquisite Chinese mounting almost cancel the appearance of deformity.

Overwhelming

India's great ruler, Shah Jahan, once owned this fabulous gem of satiny sheen. The Shah gave it to his adored wife, Mumtaz Mahal, for whom he also built the Taj Mahal.

Few women have ever been honoured with tributes so overwhelming—the world's biggest pearl and the world's most beautiful building.

Nazi Episode

Monsieur Michelet views the jewel with mixed feelings. During the Nazi occupation of France, the Board, with 37 missions scattered over Japan, China, Indo-China and India, was on the verge of financial collapse. Now, Father Robert had instructed him to sell the pearl, their only treasure, after which perhaps they could transfer the money to their ailing brothers in the Far East. But he overlooked the fact that, under the Nazis, the chance of bringing off an orderly business transaction was rather slim.

Michelet contacted several Parisian jewelers. But before they could do anything, a Nazi officer called on the secretary. "You should have consulted us first," he explained "An important personage is interested in your trinket. But your price is too high!".

"Umm", said Michelet, who privately thought that the asking price of 250,000 dollars was far too low.

"Hold yourself in readiness," the officer snapped. "You will hear from us again!"

The next few months, Michelet lived in a state of recurrent alarm, for he had learned that the "important personage" was none other than Reichsmarshal Goering, the notable art fancier. Yet, when no further word came from the Nazis, the idea of selling the jewel once more began to plague him. This time, however, he would act through an agent.

Gustave Musseau, a legal adviser to the Missions, was widely acquainted and a model of discretion. So Michelet commissioned him to find a market for the pearl. A week later, Musseau reported that he had spoken to an elegant young engineer named Piat, who had passed the word along to a Monsieur Bonfanti, wealthy manufacturer from the north of France. Bonfanti, it appeared, was the perfect buyer.

Michelet arrived at Musseau's apartment with the jewel and displayed it to the dazzled eyes of Piat and the supposed proposed prospect. Suddenly, there was a pounding on the door. Four men in black SS uniforms pushed their way in.

Proclaiming themselves police, they denounced Piat and Bonfanti as robbers and gave Michelet a dressing down for presuming to think of selling his jewel without first obtaining official permission.

Then they appropriated not only the pearl, but also 15,000 francs and other valuables which happened to be adorning the persons of Michelet and Musseau.

"If you have any complaints, make them day after tomorrow at the Kommandantur in the Place de l'Opera!" the SS men said. And they marched out, taking Piat and Bonfanti with them.

A Hoax

At the Kommandantur Michelet and Musseau were greeted with blank stares. Police? A raid? A pearl? It was obvious that the simple Frenchmen had been duped. If they wished, they could file a complaint.

The Frenchmen agreed that they had been duped, all right. But by whom? Had the "policemen" been robbers, acting in their own behalf? Or (as had happened more than once in the Paris of those troubled days) had they been fronting for the Nazis? Had Goering, laying aside his other pre-occupations, taken this means of evading a price which he had thought too high?

Michelet and Musseau filed their complaints with the Germans and also with the French police. Then they alerted all Paris jewelers and publicized the theft prominently in the newspapers.

Return Of The Jewel

A few weeks later, Father Robert received a phone call from a man who announced he would let him know how the pearl could be recovered and then quickly rang off. Some days afterward, another mysterious telephone voice offered to return the jewel for the trifling sum of 2,000,000 francs.

Following this second call, the French police stumbled on Piat and arrested him. On information supplied by him, Yvon Colette, a Belgian of questionable repute, Colette's wife and Joseph Clopf, a Luxembourgian chauffeur, were picked up by police in the near-by town of Chartres.

Michelet and his agent formally recognized the elegant Piat, and identified Collette and Clopf as two of the false policemen. Colette confessed to stealing the pearl but insisted that he had no idea what had become of it. His wife, blonde and alluring, hinted that she might be able to find it if she were released. Ignoring the hint, the police clapped the quartet in jail.

But before anything could be done about them, Paris was liberated and some of the prisoners, under cover of the excitement, managed to liberate themselves. The Colettes drifted to Marseille, where the husband was arrested for selling foreign currency on the black market. Police searched his hotel room, while Mme. Colette cowered in a corner. Millions in Belgian francs were found in a mattress—but no pearl.

Plumber Finds It

TWO DAYS LATER THE HOTEL PROPRIETOR RECEIVED A COMPLAINT FROM THE TENANT WHO HAD MOVED INTO THE COLETTES' OLD QUARTERS. THE PLUMBING DIDN'T WORK. A REPAIRMAN CAME—AND GOT THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFE.

"I FOUND THIS JAMMED IN THE PIPE", HE SAID, HOLDING UP THE GLISTENING JEWEL.

Mme. Colette had tossed it away when the police came in. Before that, as she admitted later, it had been hidden in a tree near her home in Maillebois.

The Colettes and Clopf were tried in Paris. Piat was judged insane and committed to an asylum. Colette was sentenced to ten years in prison, Clopf to five, and Mme. Colette to two.

When the famous pearl was introduced in evidence, lawyers, attendants and spectators rushed in a body to "Oh!" and "Ah!" at its 605 glowing carats. The scene probably was reminiscent of the one that must have taken place when an anonymous pearl diver emerged from the waters of the Persian Gulf one day in 1628 and, surrounded by his fellows, pried open the mollusk whose labour had produced what was later to become known as the Pearl of Asia.

Today, however, Father Robert and M. Michelet have almost stopped considering the pearl a marketable property or, for that matter, a jewel at all. Instead, they have begun to think of it as an illfated White Elephant.

COLOURFUL EAST GOES TO THE PALACE

Colourful guests at the first of the season's Presentation parties are these Indian ladies, pictured as they left India House, Aldwych, London, for Buckingham Palace.

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER

By P. G. Krishnayya

McCARTHY IN HOT WATERS

U.S. Big Guns Move Into Action

WITCH HUNT FOR COMMUNISTS TAKES NEW TURN

THE administration's big guns have moved into action on the McCarthy front in the last ten days, first Averell Harriman in New York, then Dean Acheson before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and finally the President himself. Mr. Truman, refusing to dignify Senator McCarthy by a direct attack, devoted himself to a defence of the administration's loyalty programme. But Mr. Harriman lashed out specifically at McCarthy's indiscriminate tirade of unsubstantiate charges, and Mr. Acheson in a brilliant and savage mataphor, compared McCarthy to the Camden killer, who shot every one he saw without sense, without purpose, without direction.

Yet Senator McCarthy, in his confident and fluent way, remained entirely unabashed by this opposition. His reckless speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors seems, amazingly enough, to have won him some friends in the city. And the testimony of Louis Budenz, coming after the first wave of McCarthy charges had been substantially discredited has given his accusations a new currency.

Another Titus Oates

Budenz a sincere and effective witness clearly had good opportunity to know what went on within the Communist Party. Yet Budenz's odd habit of suddenly identifying as Communists men whom he had never previously mentioned has raised in the minds of some observers the disquieting spector of Titus Oates. Titus Oates, of course, was the informer who terrorized Britain in 1678 with his shocking revelations of a Popish plot

Using his experience in Jesuit seminaries to give his story authority, Oates exposed in lively detail a Catholic conspiracy to assisinate the King, born London, overthrow the government and establish a Catholic state He named names and swore to the truth of his accusation; and many innocent Englishmen were convicted on his testimony. Not until he tried to involve Queen Catherine in his wild imaginings did people begin to suspect him But by the time seven years later when he was found guilty of perjury over 30 people had gone to their death on his false testimony.

One almost gets the impressions that Budenz is mentioning today almost any name which was bandied about in a favourable way in Communist circles in his party days; and Budenz, it must be remembered, dates from that comradely Communist period when Browder wanted to shake hands with J.P. Morgan As a witness, Budenz certainly compares unfavourably with Whittaker Chambers, who made a complete report to the FBI at an early stage and did not come up with a new lot of names every two weeks thereafter.

Yet McCarthy and Budenz seem unquestionable in both the vigour or the prolixity of their charges From the viewpoint of U.S. foreign policy, the nightmare continues. McCarthy has managed to neutralize Dean Acheson for many weeks now, which is more than Stalin had succeeded in doing.

And, the whole McCarthy rendition of the Camden killer is striking at the foundations of public confidence on U.S. foreign policy: the rest of the world looks on with mounting amazement convinced that a nation which can entertain charges that Acheson is pro-Soviet must be composed of raving hysterics.

"Filthy Business"

In last analysis, the most sinister aspect of what Acheson called this filthy business, may be not so much Senator McCarthy's own performance but the affable tolerance with which leading Republicans read out of their party in 1940 and a few in the Stimson circle, like Judge Paterson, have commented on the McCarthy phenomenon in the terms which it deserves

As for the rest of the responsible Republicans like Senator Flanders, they say they are disturbed by McCarthy's charges: or like Senator Lodge and Mr Dulles they eagerly criticize the methods of Senator Tydings and only when pressed admit to a certain distaste for the matters of Senator McCarthy: or like Senator Taft they slap McCarthy on the back and say that, if one accusation does not work, he should try another

An opposition party in desperate search of an issue, tends to lose its scruples and seize upon anything available as a starting man gorges himself on garbages. But the Republican party is surely wrong if it thinks that the American people will accept this stuff as a substitute for food. The trend to McCarthyism is alarming evidence of what would seem to be an underlying moral and intellectual bankruptcy of American conversation.

Formosa Junket

The Chinese Nationalists surrendered Hainan island practically without firing a shot, but their indomitable publicity machine is still battling determinedly for more U.S. millions latest scheme in this highpowered drive is to give a plane load of U.S. correspondents a free junket to Formosa. All they have to do in return is to give Chiang Kai-shek and the discredited cliques around him a lot of free publicity on why the U.S. should give them more aid. Credited authors of this project are the two Soong Sisters—Mme. Chiang who is now with her husband on Formosa and Mme. H. H. Kung, wife of the wealthy former Finance Minister who is now living in New York. T. Z. Huang, press attache of the Nationalist Embassy in Washington has gone to Formosa to make arrangements for the visiting newsmen. They will be the personal guests of the Chiangs and will be lavishly entertained.

While the idea of the junket is intriguing, it is not original with the Soong sisters.

The Dutch staged an affair of this kind last year in an effort to drum up favourable publicity for their undeclared war in Indonesia. Unfortunately the junket has a tragic ending when the returning plane crashed in India and all the American correspondents were killed. The Nationalist plan is to fly the reporters to Formosa, in chartred stratacruiser. The project will cost more than dol. 100,000 but will be a cheap investment for the flood of publicity the Nationalists are certain they will get including a rash of sob stories about the Chiangs.

Pakistan's No. I Couple

Prominent American papers have been carrying some stories about the Prime Minister of Pakistan and his wife in anticipation of their visit. Here is one such.

Amid the official chores which make him the busiest man in Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is looking forward to his visit to the United States. He and his wife are due to arrive in Washington on Wednesday. "I want to see everything," he says, beaming, "particularly everything and anything which might give me some idea for helping Pakistan. As a new nation, we have such a long way to go and so much to learn." He never loses his temper, said a collegue. He runs the Muslim League and the country with an iron hand, but he manages to make us like it He is an infuriating husband, says his wife, affectionately. He never argues back about anything. You never know what he is thinking said a fellow politician. You can talk to him for an hour about some controversial subject, and his expression does not vary from one of polite interest.

Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, who has been happily married to the present Prime Minister for 17 years is telling friends that she is going to the United States to Learn how to manage men. Not for myself, she hastily adds, waving a cigarette in scarlet-tipped fingers but for the women of Pakistan. 'American women have made so much progress in the last 50 years that I think they must first have learned how to convince their men that progress is good. Our men in Pakistan are not yet convinced of this; so perhaps in America I can find some way of changing their minds".

The Begum seems to have a firm affection for America, a country for which she believes she has a special affinity, though she has never been there.

She likes American cigarettes, movies, nail polish, music and most of all the American personality. Americans are all so frank and direct, she said, learning forward eagerly from a wicker chair in her garden patio. They do not creep around whispering polite nothing, they come right to the point and say what they mean. And they know how to relax and have fun.

Like her husband, the Begun is musical. Her sons, at her instigation, are studying piano and violin and she herself plays the piano, the Hawaiian guitar and sings also. I have heard that President Truman also plays the piano, she said, her eyes twinkling, "Would not it be fun if we could get together for a jam session."

Inherits Gandhi's Authority

American papers for some time have been taking increasing notice of Sardar Patel.

Here is one example.

Pandit Nehru's principal colleague and India's other strong man today is Sardar Patel, a 75-year-old Gujerati from Bombay, whose caste is not known even to his closest friends. Sardar Patel is a tough, ruthless, able political organiser whose quiet ability to crush the opposition (displayed when he silently subdued the Princely States one by one) contrasts with Pandit Nehru's gentle effectiveness While Pandit Nehru's inclinations are toward Marxist socialism, Sardar Patel is no ideologist but a practical, forthright politician who is probably the most powerful man in India's internal affairs today

An analysis based on reports from leading book sellers in cities showing the sales rating of 10 leading fiction and general titles and their relative standing over the past one month

What America Is Reading?

FICTION: (1) The Cardinal-Robinson; (2) The Wil-Hersey; (3) The Egyptian-Waltari; (4) Jubilee-Trail-Bristow; (5) The Feat-Kennedy; (6) The Horse's Mouth-Cary; (7) The Parasites-du Maurier; (8) The King's Cavalier-Shellabarger; (9) Wait for Tomorrow-Wilder; (10) Star Money-Winsor: (The balance on books see the last page of the SPECIALL ARTICLE.)

GENERAL: (1) The Mature Mind-Overstreet; (2) Worlds in collision-Velikovsky; (3) The Baby; (4) Chicago Confidential-Lait and Mortimer; (5) The Cocktail Party-Eliot; (6) The Peabody Sisters of Salem-Tharp; (7) The Art of Real Happiness-Peale and Blanton; (8) This I Remember-Roosevelt; (9) I Leap over the Wall-Baldwin; (10) **Mr. Jones, Meet The Master-Marshall.**

The locust is the most vulnerable during the hopper stage when it can be destroyed by baiting. Moist poison bait is spread around the bushes where hoppers are congregated or in front of marching bands. Photo shows spreading of bait on a bush.

THE WINGED MENACE

HOW destructive is the locust? This is not a mere rhetorical question, for during the locust cycle of 1926-31, India suffered a loss in crops estimated at Rs. 10 croses. The destructive propensities of locust swarms during a serious infestation affect not only the locust belt extending from India to West Africa, but also Southern USSR and Southern Europe.

Effective measures to meet a threatened invasion of locusts this summer were recently decided upon at Jodhpur, where representatives of the Governments of Rajasthan, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Saurashtra and other areas met to take concerted action under the guidance of the Central Government

Three Types

Locusts are insects of the grasshopper group, but unlike the ordinary grasshopper, they appear in enormous swarms and fly long distances—from Assam in the East to Madras in the South. Of the several species of locusts found in the world, India has three, i.e., the desert locust, migrating locust and Bombay locust, each having distinctive markings. During the last 90 years, there have been nine locust cycles in India, the last one being during 1940-46.

In India, the permanent outbreak areas are the desert parts of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaipur, divisions of Rajasthan and the adjoining desert parts of Bombay, Saurashtra, the Punjab and PEPSU Outside the Indian border, the desert locust has permanent breeding grounds in parts of Sind, Khairpur Mirs and Bahawalpur and the western parts of Baluchistan, Iran, Arabia and East and North Africa.

The swarms which develop in India generally fly in the autumn to winter rainfall zone i.e., Baluchistan, Persia and Arabia and breed there during spring and early summer. The resulting swarms invade India in June and July and sometimes they also breed in the spring particularly in the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh

The staff of the Central Government's Locust Warning Organisation patrols the permanent breeding grounds and studies the fluctuations in the locust population, breeding, etc., and undertakes control operations in the initial stages of the outbreak

A female locust lays up to 800 eggs in her life time, which hatch in about two weeks.

GANDHIAN WAY TO 'STILL, SMALL VOICE'

Contact The Infinite Through Silence

MAGIC MOMENTS RAISE MEN ABOVE THEIR 'SELF'

A WHISPER has little chance of being heard in the noisy world of today. We are attuned to clamour; he who shouts loudest arrests our attention; the Voice of Wisdom seldom reaches us, for we are deafened by the raucous cries of the false prophets, writes Robert Heap in "Psychology."

We have come to believe that energy is symbolised in shattering noise. We fail to grasp the fact that the greatest creative energy works in silence. We can hear the thunderclap; we are arrested by the mighty power of an earthquake; we appreciate the terrific forces unleashed in atomic explosions. But we do not hear, and fail to appreciate, the all-conquering strength of the silent spring that tip-toes through the meadow and transforms dead soil into living glory.

Noise is characteristic of our century. The internal combustion engine exploded for ever the ancient peace of our country lanes and all the mechanical progress of the last 50 years has been made to the accompaniment of noise.

But the advent of noisy machinery is not the greatest trouble that has befallen us. For, after all, should we desire it, noise could be minimised and controlled. It is our ACCEPTANCE of noise as part of our daily life that is our greatest error. We have become acclimatised to noise—so much so that we seldom want to escape it. Noise has become almost essential to our existence. Yet we can still find areas of quietness and peace in our hectic existence; it is still possible to find an oasis of silence in the throbbing desert of modern machine-dominated life.

But use of the silence has fallen into neglect. We seem to like noise better than silence. We seem to know better how to talk than how to listen. We seem so concerned with everyday affairs that we overlook the importance of silent contemplation.

Fear Of Silence

The majority of men and women have almost come to fear the silence. For them, silence spells loneliness; they have not the courage to break through the barrier of silence and adventure into communion with that which lies beyond.

When Man withdraws into the silence, he cuts off his contact with his fellow man, loses touch with the familiar and the known, and is left absolutely alone, to see himself as he truly is and stand face to face with the Infinite.

And, in our age, so many men and women appear to be afraid to meet themselves, and fear to meet the question mark of the Cosmos, more dreadfully than they fear calamity.

For the silence shatters our illusions about the self and shows us up for what we really are. In the silence we have to meet the challenge of the Infinite, must face the question of the purpose of our lives and respond to the challenge of Destiny. Yet we shall not know the full life until we have adventured through the silence into communion with the Eternal Mind.

In Silence Lies Strength

How often are we really withdrawn, even for a few moments, from the nagging preoccupations of everyday things? How often do we escape from the toils of earthbound existence, so that we can look at the clear, inspiring majesty of the heavens? How often do we retreat from the rush and bustle of everyday life to look with a more detached view upon the struggle, to see clearly the terrain upon which life's battle is fought, to behold anew the citadel for which we are battling?

Isn't it true that we are often like maggots in an apple? We know quite a lot about the inside of the apple, but can rarely escape from what is virtually our prison, to view it from the outside. Are we content with a "maggot-like" existence? If not, the questions asked in the preceding paragraph are important.

Do we ever escape into the sanctuary, withdraw into ourselves and establish communion with the Infinite Consciousness?

UNLESS WE DO, LIFE LACKS MEANING, PURPOSE, DRIVE AND INSPIRATION.

Let us think about this carefully! Entering the Silence is not a mere matter of sitting in our armchairs by the fire, with the wireless tuned low and lips sealed for half an hour or so. What happens at such times? Though the room may be quiet, we have not yet done with the little cares of every day. Our fancies weave around the hopes and anxieties, the joys and fears of daily existence. The sounds of routine life are muted, but we are still attached—though by a weaker link than usual—to the frets of ordinary life.

To enter into the Silence, to establish communion with the Universal Mind is a POSITIVE ACT. It is not a case of relaxing and indulging in scattered thoughts or in aimless day-dreams. It is a vigorous striving to reach a height above our ordinary everyday selves, with an eager, expectant mind reaching out towards a richer mode of being.

Only those who have experienced the invigorating, revitalising effect of quiet contemplation can describe the new meaning, the reawakened purpose, the fresh strength and courage that is born of communion with the Infinite. Yet, why is it that so many people say they have no time to spare from the crowded hours and crowded places to go apart and enter into the Silence that they may become imbued with the peace and power of the Infinite Mind? Since the benefits of seeking communion with the Universal Mind are so great, since entering the Silence and listening to the "still, small voice" can give such vision, strength and inspiration, why do so many men and women neglect or shun the adventure?

Gandhian Path

It was never easy for mortal Man to realise the presence of the Infinite Mind in his daily life and it is not easy for millions of people today. For where is the assurance that we can contact this Invisible Power? How do we know that it is the "still, small voice" speaking to us? We know it in the same way as we know when we are happy or hungry—we FEEL it. There is no other way. All too often we are so much in bondage to the senses, to material things, to the sense-induced thinking of the CONSCIOUS Mind, that it is difficult for us to grasp this great truth. We live so exclusively in the material world that we fail to contact the God-power within. The "still, small voice" is lost in the confusing and distracting noises of mere sense impressions.

There is nothing mystical about all this, nor is it mere asceticism. We should learn to function adequately in the world of material and sense values, but withdraw at times to the inner realities.

By withdrawing into the Silence, we can learn to overcome the weakness and limitations of ordinary experience; learn how to taste the joys of a more successful way of living.

Through communion with the Infinite Intelligence, we can draw upon an illimitable fount of strength and power, find a new vision of life that will inspire us to splendid endeavour, wisdom that will guide us along the road to happiness, and the power to transform the weak, hesitant, timid and fearful self into a greater, all-conquering self that will carve out a truly satisfying life.

This is the treasure trove we can all find in the silence of contemplation. Happiness and achievement await us if we will make contact with the Mind beyond mind. We can contact the wisdom and experience of the Great Creative Intelligence that planned and still sustains the Universe; we can draw unto ourselves sufficient of this creative energy to transform our lives.

So far, we may have grappled with life with our own puny resources. We may have been fighting adversity with our own unaided powers, largely with the physical energy of the body and the mental energy of our Conscious Minds. But if we seek communion with the Infinite, our horizon is indefinitely extended, we have a vision of what life CAN BE, we have the power, the inspiration and the knowledge to become what we want to become.

'DEMOCRACY'S DILEMMA'

NOT A VERY HAPPY CHOICE, IS IT, SAM?!
EITHER A BALANCED BUDGET AND INADEQUATE DEFENSES
OR ADEQUATE DEFENSES AND A DEEP-RUT ECONOMY

Alexander in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

With all this at stake, why do so many people still hesitate? With so much to gain, why do they still hold back? Many may be sceptical of the claims made, but they can at least put the matter to the test.

Magic Silence

So many of us are in subjection to our lower natures that we are firmly tied to our deficiencies, so much in slavery to our animal natures that we view as impossible the struggle to break our chains. We like to move in crowds, for that is the instinctive drive of our animal natures. The gregarious instinct keeps us tethered to the herd. And the act of seeking communion with the Infinite is not an instinctive one; it is a deliberate act of will.

We have all experienced something of the blessings, of the refreshment that silence can bring. Most of us have, some time or other, wandered along the lonely country wayside at eventide, the sun a flaming ball irradiating the drowsy countryside, the trees on tip-toe to catch the soft, low whisper of the breeze. Even the birds seem to fall under the mysterious spell of the dying day and the earth is caressed by a magic silence, yet a silence that is not without a thrill of anticipation. And into our hearts comes a great peace; into our very souls a greater understanding.

Such magic moments may be few, but how they refresh our spirits. They are few only because we seek them so seldom and because we do not often attempt to escape from our prison house of noise and triviality.

Wandering under the jewelled sky of night when all the earth is at rest and the fields are sleeping, we can almost HEAR the silence, a contradiction in terms maybe, but most of us will understand what this means. Faintly, perhaps, we will hear the muted music of running water, the soft fairy melody of the breeze rustling the grass. We look up to the star-studded heavens and our soul seems to float towards infinity, lost in wonder at the blazing worlds teeming out there—captured by the boundlessness of time and space.

Here again, we experience an inner thrill, a feeling of oneness with the Infinite and maybe capture a splendid new vision of the purpose of existence and of the reality that lies beyond mere appearances. For a short time we cast aside the chains of the finite world and mount on wings into the freedom of the Infinite. Gazing at the wonders above us, our souls are ennobled, fresh courage floods our spirit and a new joy is born in our hearts.

Rising Above Self

Or maybe we seek the mountains. We look up at their rugged strength and silent grandeur and feel a mighty uprush of strength within; gain a newer and deeper understanding of life and return to our daily tasks uplifted and revitalised.

Sometimes we may be moved by great poetry or inspired by fine music and we get a fleeting glance of something that lies beyond ordinary experience.

Brief are these intervals—brief but blessed! And though they may come to us by accident, yet they renew our strength, purpose and joy, because we have escaped, for a short time, from our ordinary limitations and have partaken of something that is greater than ourselves.

But rich though such experiences may be, they are but a momentary glimpse of something which can—if we so wish—be a permanent part of ourselves. These accidental intervals of communion with the Infinite are too fleeting to allow us to reap the full benefit of the guidance and strength of the Universal Mind. We need to be able to contact this Source of power and refreshment at will.

"IN THE SILENCE—GOD SPEAKS" AND GOD (OR THE UNIVERSAL MIND—THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENCE—THE INFINITE MIND—TERMS AND DEFINITIONS ARE UNIMPORTANT) HAS A MESSAGE FOR EACH ONE OF US.

We are not created for a frustrated life of poverty and misery, but are intended to lead rich, satisfying and happy lives, to develop to the utmost our latent powers, to fulfil ourselves as individuals and be of service to our fellow man. This the Creative Mind achieves its purpose; thus evolution strains towards perfection.

So let us go into the Silence now and then and listen to that "still, small voice", for it will teach us the way to the full life.

How do we set about entering the Silence? Many men and women have found their own way of communing with the Infinite, through prayer, by contemplation or by steeping themselves in the beauty of Nature.

The late Henry Ford once said: "....I watch the birds, look at the trees and sky and river....wait for the revelation to come about my own life or my business"

Each one of us can find our own key to the Golden Realm. The following steps are only the preliminary ones that we may take. If some of us can find a better way, then we should follow it. But until we have found our own highroad, this is a path that will lead us to the Doorway of Adventure.

The first step is to find a quiet spot, where we may discard the soiled garments of ordinary existence. Sometimes this may be found in silent cathedrals and churches, in the privacy of our own room, in the lonely country wayside, in the hills or in the seclusion of a garden.

The second step is to relax—physically. The body, inevitably, forces itself upon our attention during most of our waking lives, and even in sleep does not allow us to forget its existence completely. By relaxing, though our efforts may be imperfect at first, we can, as it were, climb out of our bodies, become disembodied spirits and allow the mind to come into its own.

The third and last stage is to silence, as far as possible, the Conscious Mind; empty it of the ideas and images formed by ordinary experiences. Try to make it blank—receptive to the whisper of the Great Subconscious: wait, listen and become attuned to catch the vital message. In this way the Universal Mind—through the medium of our Subconscious—will speak to us of our potentialities and reveal the way to a better life. We shall become imbued with the spirit of divine relationship that can make us new men and women with improved vision and

(Continued on Page 26)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

YOU will be glad, as I have been, to know that the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari has revived its activities. The inaugural function was arranged on Sunday, April 30, at 8/1, Chowringhee Lane.

This day was selected as it was the thrice Blessed Day being the day on which Lord Buddha was born, the day on which He got enlightenment, and also the day on which He attained "Nirvana". The opening ceremony was performed by Swami Vitasokananda of the local Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture.

Swamiji was received and introduced to the gathering of children and other adult invitees by Dr. J. V. Lakhani. Children began the function with a prayer song, and then they offered flowers at the statue of Lord Buddha and garlanded Swami Vitasokananda. After that Shrimati Guli Gulab Houjani delivered a short speech, giving history of the Balkan-ji-Bari and explaining its aims and objects. This was followed by a speech by Shri Pritamdas Kripalani who dealt at full length with the usefulness of the organisation.

Swamiji, then, formally declared the Central Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari Unit open. He said that the children were like the raw material to be shaped into the best and beautiful things, and the establishment of organisations like the Balkan-ji-Bari would help their bringing up as good citizens of tomorrow on the right lines. He advised children to take up little deeds of service, so that they may learn to be helpful to everybody.

After that, there was a dance by two children, sisters Kamala and Promila, and then there was a variety programme in which the children entertained their guests with short stories, jokes and songs, etc. Finally, sister Padma spoke for a few minutes on the life and teachings of Lord Buddha. The function terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, and distribution of "prashad" among the children and the invitees.

We send our best wishes to the revived Unit of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari and all its workers, and we hope that they will continue to carry on its work with the same zeal and enthusiasm as they have restarted the unit Our special congratulations on this occasion are due to Shri Pritamdas and Shrimati Shivi Kripalani as well as to Shrimati Guli Gulab Harjani—and our remembrances to all the boys and girls of the Central Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari!

Hello

When you answer the phone at home what are the first words you say? If you are like most people you say "Hallo". But this is wrong.

If the caller is phoning from a public call-box he does not know whether he has the right number or not; and to find out he must press button A. If by any chance he has got the wrong number then he has wasted his money.

So next time you answer the phone give clearly your exchange and number.

PRESENCE OF MIND

The taxicab went hurtling down the hill at a terrific speed, and the passenger grew alarmed.

"Stop, man!" he called to the driver.

"The brakes have gone—I can't!" yelled the driver.

"Well, at least turn off the meter and save me money!"

A BAD OMEN

They were discussing the question of a title for a new play.

"What about 'Fire and Water'?" suggested a young actor.

"We can't have that, my boy," said the producer. "Fire and water produce hisses."

The Broken Limb

A friend's letter says: "We tramped at Juhu sea-beach yesterday We had a most enjoyable time there. There was boating, bathing, riding and, indeed, all manner of amusements. I ought to add, perhaps, that the others enjoyed it more than I did. I was thrown off my pony just as we were turning into the avenue, was precipitated into that thick hedge on the right-hand side of the road. I had the misfortune to break one of my limbs."

Which of his four limbs had been broken?

(Answer: The left arm. Were you right?)

Not In Debt

A youth about to leave college went to see the Head.
"I must thank you, sir," he said.
"All I know I owe to you."
"Pray don't mention such a trifle," protested the Head.

Bubble And Sqeak

Sqeaked a gloomy old fellow named Cope,
"I've a very good reason to mope.
We all have our troubles,
And mine's blowing bubbles,
For I've swallowed a big cake of soap."

Long And Short

The manager was interviewing applicants for the job.
"Can you write shorthand?" he asked one young man.
"Yes, sir", was the reply, "but it takes me longer."

Experienced

The young mother was shocked to learn that little Sammie had told a lie. Taking the lad on her knee, she graphically explained the consequences of falsehood

"A tall, black man with red, fiery eyes and two sharp horns grabs little boys who tell falsehoods and carries them off at night. He takes them to Mars, where they have to work hard in a dark canyon for fifty years. Now, you won't tell a lie again, will you?"

"No, mom," said Sammie, cheerfully. "You can tell better ones!"

KIDS ENJOY EXCURSION

Kandivlee Primary School schildren on an excursion to Jageshwari caves.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers had a whole day outing at Chembur Camp where they considered many things together, about the welfare of the organisation, and arrived at certain very good decisions.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—children as its members and elderly persons as its voluntary workers. There must be a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit in your neighbourhood—or, why not start one?

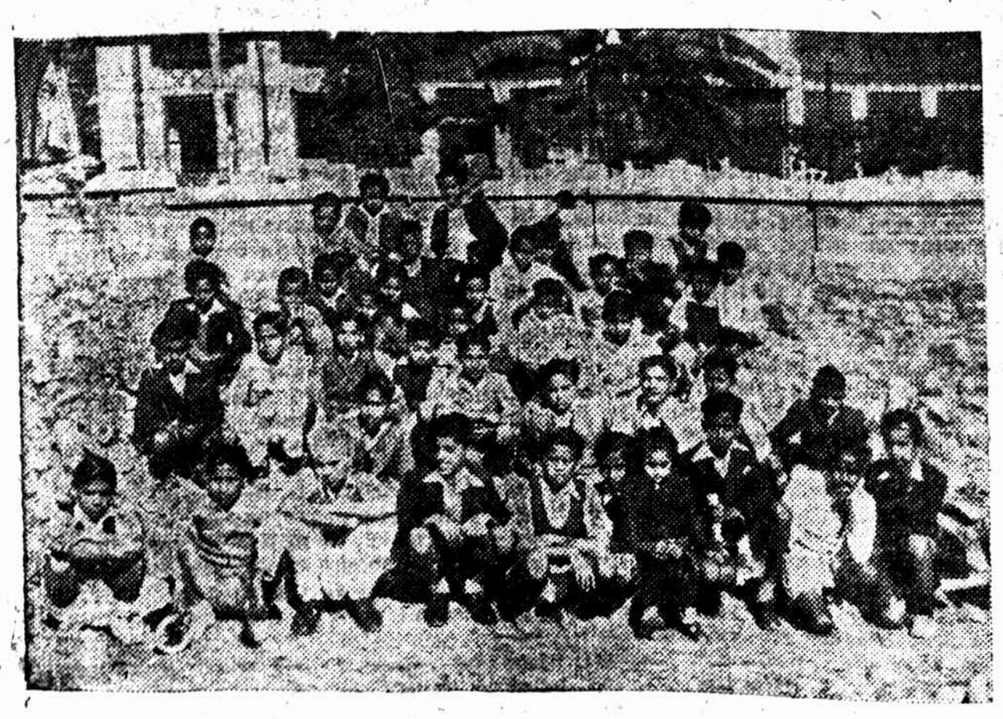
Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Cheerio, and we meet next week again.....

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving DADA.

Balkan-ji-Bari In Uttar Pradesh



Boys and Girls of the Kanpur unit of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

Machine Solves Chess Problems

Chess players will either be delighted or furious—it all depends on how they feel about the game—by the invention of Mr. T. Nemes, Chief Engineer of the Hungarian Posts Research Station. It's a chess-problem-solving machine, an ingenious, fearsome looking contrivance of thermionic valves, photo-electric cells and cathode-ray tubes amid a mass of wires, lights, dynamous and other intricate gadgets.

All the player has to do is to feed his problem into the machine, which works at lightning speed through all the possible combinations of three legal moves—one by Black and two by White. After a brief space, out comes the solution. If there is no solution the machine tells the player so!

Mr. Nemes is not content with producing a problem-solving machine. He is now at work on another more intricate affair which will play a game of chess and which, he says, "may surpass the schemes of thought of the great masters." What a jolly evening the chess player can have by letting the machine play—and win—his games for him while he gets on with something more urgent!

These are the recognized percentages of absorbed alcohol: .05 sober; 0.5 to.15 a little tipsy; above .15, indisputably drunk.

Strange But True

Back to Front: Boys removed empty beer bottles from the back of a High Wycombe hotel and sold them to the licensee at the front.

Discipline: A New South Wales farmer says he rounds up thousands of young chickens every night and sends them to bed by blowing "Lights out" on his bugle.

On the Chain: A salesman told Chicago divorce court that his wife forbids him to listen to the radio because he might hear another woman's voice, or to read a newspaper because he might see another woman's picture.

SPORTING RECORD: Referee was beaten up, four police were injured and one man dropped dead when an angry crowd stormed a soccer pitch in Buenos Aires.

GANDHIAN WAY TO 'STILL, SMALL VOICE'

(Continued from Page 25)

greater understanding of life's spiritual content.

Creative Power

If we will look around, we will see the Creative Intelligence at work, clothing the trees in a magnificent green, bringing forth new verdure, awakening dead soil into vibrant life, coaxing out of the earth the breathless beauty of the flowers.

THIS TRANSFORMATION, WHICH COMES EVERY SPRINGTIME, IS CAPABLE OF BEING BROUGHT ABOUT IN OUR OWN PERSONALITIES. FOR THIS INFINITE CREATIVE POWER, WHICH IS UNIVERSAL IN ALL NATURE, IS ALSO INCARNATE IN MAN

Maybe we have become dissatisfied with life and inclined to blame fate for our failures; maybe we have sometimes felt depressed at the world's sheer indifference; maybe we have often felt lonely and neglected and deprived of many of the things which would make life easier and happier for us. But if, in our quiet moments, we listen to the "still, small voice" within, we shall receive help and guidance. Let us heed the promptings of that Voice which can lead us towards a nobler, happier and more abundant way of life. Our lives can be filled with new meaning, splendid purpose, greater power, exalted promise and rare and wonderful possibilities:

"...if we will but seek and find
Attunements to the one and perfect Mind"

LOVE'S LEGACY

★

(Continued from Page 6)

both managed to get away from the crowded room to the balcony, where a soft, cool breeze was gently blowing. I snuggled up securely in his arms and laid my head on his chest. How strong his arms were around me! There was no one on the terrace and only the stars looked down on us.

"Happy darling?" he whispered in my ears. I looked at him and flung my arms round his neck and hung on to him. Sunddenly his face twitched in pain and he straightened up involuntarily.

"What is it darling?" I cried, putting my hands to his face. He took one in his own and kissed it passionately.

"Nothing sweetheart," he answered with a sickly smile, "just a slight pain in the stomach. I'll be all right presently."

I guided him to a bench nearby and we both sent down. I put my arms around him and rested his head on my shoulder.

"For the last few days you have been having these attacks of pain off and on and I am worried," I said.

He saw my troubled and anxious face and put on a jocular expression and laughed.

"Don't look so gloomy, Sumitra. After all it is just a little pain in the stomach."

"Yes, but you have also not been eating well these days."

"Oh, come, come, now. Don't make a mountain out of a mole hill. Let's go in."

He would not discuss the matter further and we entered the drawing-room.

I have a serious misgiving about Prem's health. I am disturbed and worried. Just now I heard him groaning with pain in his sleep and he moved about restlessly in bed. I went and bent down over him and drew aside the forelock of his hair that dangled so tantalizingly on his forehead. I kissed him and asked God not to harm my Prem.

●

4th October 11 P.M.

My beloved husband has been very ill. He has been undergoing excruciating pains in the stomach every time after taking food. Why has God cast this dark shadow over our happy life?

The next day after the party when we went to the beach and I lay in his arms, I knew how supremely blest I was with God's bounties. Then a sudden doubt had assailed me that all this would not last for long and I had trembled visibly in his arms. He had gathered me closer to him and his passionate kisses had swept away my fears and I had clung to him cheek to check.

'Oh sweet, will this happiness last forever?" He had given me his child-like, optimistic smile.

"Why do you doubt it. dearest?"

"I am afraid of so much happiness. It does not befall the lot of human beings and I am afraid that something may....."

He had crushed my lips with his and I had melted away in his arms and all my misgivings were drowned in the surge of passion. When returning in the car the strong breeze that blew our faces exhilarated my spirits and once again I was floating in a sea of bliss. But before retiring to rest that night an acute spasm of ache had shot through his stomach. He had clutched it and for sometime sat doubled up with pain. I did all I could to alleviate it and finally he went to sleep. I sat for a long time near him looking at him. I was shocked to discover how the constant suffering had ravaged his strong constitution and destroyed the fresh, healthy bloom of his face. He appeared wan and sallow and the streak of moonlight on his face accentuated the worn look. I put my arms around him and with his head resting on my bosom I finally went to sleep.

●

27th November 10-30 P.M.

All these days the pain has been increasing considerably. I cannot bear any more to see his gay, young spirit dying and his merry laugh being killed. How gloomy and silent the whole house has become! His laughter filled it from morning till night with joy and life. Now everything is so silent. He has become dull and listless. He sits on the armchair in front of the window and looks out into the empty space with unseeing eyes. My darling Prem, how valiantly he tries to put on a cheerful face in front of me. But I am not cheated. He shuns food like poison and if I persuade him to eat something, it only ends in his suffering unbearable agony of pain. He is now on liquid diet. Yesterday and again today he vomitted a lot and I saw that there was blood in it. I tried desperately not to cry. I did not wish to impose my grief on him. I tried to while away the hours by chatting gaily with him and cheering him with bright conversation. But I knew that he saw through it.

"Poor dear," he murmured brokenly, "how you suffer too."

I shook my head in an emphatic denial and taking his hand pressed it against my breasts. We sat thus for a long time.

●

3rd January. Midnight.

Oh God, why are you so cruel? Why have You inflicted the scourge of this dreadful disease on my beloved husband? Why should my Prem, who is ever so kind, gentle and loving and who never harmed a soul, why should he suffer so? Why? I was nearly mad with grief when the doctor told me today that Prem had cancer of the stomach. It was just at the beginning of the third stage he said. He told me that at an earlier stage it could not be diagonised. Later on the disease had spread too far for surgical treatment. Prem was also aware of it for sometime but both of them had kept it a secret from me to spare me agony and sorrow. The doctor said that he had done everything that medical aid could do. He had to divulge the secret to me now, for Prem would require my constant care and attention at this stage. I cried and cried the whole day and a few tears have even wetted because I could see a dreadful future yawning before him to engulf him in terrible suffering and a horrible death. Oh please, please God, save him for me, for my child. I have shed many tears with my heart's blood. I cannot believe that Prem will die so soon. And what a death! Oh God. Can't I do anything for him? If I could only think of a way to save him all the tortures and suffering that are in store for him during the coming months.

The doctor said that Prem might live for about six to eight months. But they will be terrible months. After a long time I managed to gain command over my feelings and peeped in through the door of our room. I saw him seated with a look of bleak despair and fearful resignation tragically stamped on his face. I entered slowly and he turned his face to me. I sank down at his feet and burst into a flood of tears, pressing my cheeks against his knees and clothing his legs in a violent paroxysm of grief. He leaned forward and caught my head in his hands.

"Sumitra, my precious," he entreated softly, "don't cry, dearest. It is not good for the baby."

I realised my selfishness in thrusting my grief on him and receiving consolations from him, instead of comforting him. But love makes us so selfish sometimes. I also thought of my yet unborn child and restrained myself from giving vent to violent crying any more.

"God is so cruel, Prem," I exclaimed in the full bitterness of my heart, "why can't He see human beings happy?"

A sweet smile of understanding crept round his mouth.

"On the contrary, Sumitra, those whom God loves die young."

"But God is not the only one who loves you. I love you too. And God doesn't need you, while I do."

He was completely exhausted and leaned back on the chair, his breath coming and going in quick gasps.

"If he is taking me away He is giving you someone instead. The little one that is to come will have my spirit in him. Your life will not be empty."

I do not remember how long I sat there near him, both holding on to each other, lost and forsaken like small children.

●

5th January. 11-30 P.M.

Today I sat near him the whole day and we talked of many things to while away the time. He likes to talk of our child that is to come. I have often seen in his terror-stricken eyes the dread of all the torments yet to bear and of the painful, agonising death. He has become so weak and his legs have swollen. Sometimes when unbearable pains shoot through him, he looks at me in such silent agony that it tears my heart to pieces. If I could transfer this disease from him to myself, I would do so gladly. Just now I held him in my arms and he was so light. I thought of my wedding night and of many other nights when his strong arms encircled me and his vigorous body infused a warmth of delight in me and I lay light and helpless in his embrace. And now it was I who was holding him in my arms weak and helpless. Suddenly he spoke in a voice charged with terror and anguish.

"I am afraid Sumitra. I am afraid of the suffering that is to come and I am afraid to die little by little everyday."

I leaned close to him and gathered him up easily in my arms like a frail little child. I pressed his face against my breasts. I could feel a couple of tears trickling down them.

"Don't think of it darling. It is'nt so bad and you have still long to live."

He clung to me frightened like a baby. His face was so disfigured with horror that it seemed like a terrifying mask.

"Sumitra," he whispered agonisingly to me, "I wont be able to bear it. Can't the doctor save me from the horrible death? Can't I die peacefully? Can't anyone do anything? I am not afraid of dying, you know, it's only this type of death, this....."

Then he broke down and wept like a child. I had never seen a man crying before and the sight of Prem, always so brave and courageous, shedding womanly tears steeped my heart in utter dismay. I tightened my arms round him and smothered his sobs against my bosom. Oh how I hate God! I hate Him! I hate Him!

●

15th January. 6 A.M.

I have not slept the whole night. As I held him in my arms, wrecked with unbearable torment, a plan began to form itself in my mind. At first I recoiled from it with shame and fear and then I thought of all the pain and suffering I would save him. Is eight months of life worth while with all the horror and agony? Since he must die with all the suffering of these months, then why not a peaceful death? Why must he languish in pain? But have I the courage and the strength to do it? Will it be right? I can only rely on my heart to guide me. I do not know as yet. My brain is afire. I can't think.

16th January. 10 P.M.

I have thought and thought the whole day long. I have sat in front of him and seen him suffer throughout. I cannot bear it any more. I must do something. I must. Will it be fair to him? What will the world say? But who cares for public opinion if I can save my darling these tortures. I know what he would think of it. He would be proud of me and so happy. I have decided to do it, no matter what the consequences. I am going to hold him in my arms the whole night and in the morning I'll do it. God forgive me.

17th January. 6 P.M.

I have done it. Prem is dead. I have killed him. I took my husband's life, to save which I would have gladly my own, had that been possible. But that was not to be. This was the only way out. When he woke up this morning I was by his side. I helped him with this morning toilet. He was completely shattered physically and the skin hung loosely on the bones. When I looked at him and realised what a rotten life it has been for him, I decided on doing it. Grim and determined I grounded to powder some poisonous sleeping tablets and gave them to him to swallow with water. I did not flinch or hesitate. The doctor had given these tablets for Prem, to put him to sleep when in an agony of pain. Later, he said, he would have to inject morphia. When Prem had taken it I sat down by his side, took him in my arms and rocked him gently to his eternal sleep. I did not even know that I was crying, till the warm tears fell on Prem's face. He had closed his eyes the instant he took the tablets and fallen asleep. I tried to stop crying, but I couldn't, and wept and wept while I fondled him as if he was a child. I had deprived him of six months of his earthly life but it was worth doing so. I never moved away from him. In about two hours he awoke again and vomitted. I knew then that the end had come. If ever any man died peacefully, it was Prem. He wanted that so much. He regained consciousness for few fleeting moments. His face was sublimely peaceful and as he lay nestled in my loving embrace my tears fell on his face. He wiped them away from mine and smiled his usual, gay smile.

"I am so happy Sumitra," he murmured in a faint, dying voice, "I do not want you to cry. God in his infinite mercy has spared me a lot of suffering".

He brushed his cheeks against my breasts and whispered:

"Thanks darling for everything. Thanks for a wonderful life".

Then he gave a last gasp, his head rolled away and he lay still in my arms.

Mother who has been staying with me had already telephoned the doctor and he came in just then. The whole day I have held his corpse in my arms and have kissed and caressed his icy hands and his cold brow. I am not ashamed and I have no regrets for killing him. I have cheated death of its torture and nature of its cruelty. Tomorrow they will take him away and burn his mortal remains and this house will be a lonely one. But not for long. Prem has left behind him a legacy of his love for me. He will live again in another form and so will his laughter and once again I'll hold him in my arms. Oh no, he is not dead!

I am attaching these pages from my diary to this manuscript and I am leaving it behind me for my son to read when he grows up.

When the dawn breaks they will come for me and hang me for the murder of Prem. In the eyes of the law I was a murderer and justice must take it's course. This is what the judge said six months ago, when he sentenced me to death. No human being can take the law into his or her own hands, even for the sake of mercy. Science was making rapid progress and what was incurable today may become curable tomorrow. The judge said this in answer to the jury's recommendation of leniency. He could not accept it because he did not want others to do what I had done. By granting me a pardon, he would be proving to the world that murder could be condoned. He was inexorable but just according to his own convictions.

I can still see the look of understanding and sympathy on the face of the judge as he pronounced the sentence. I knew the conflict raging within him. Justice against mercy but others were not so understanding. The whole world has hurled condemnation at my deed. How, they asked themselves, could a woman kill her own husband and claim to love him at the same time? The fools, what do they know of love? I killed Prem because I loved him.

I am not afraid to die, on the contrary I welcome it. The arms of the law are strong and sure. On the day that Prem died the doctor examined him thoroughly, surprised that he should have expired so soon when he had still expected him to live for about six to eight months more. He also examined the vomit and discovered the poison. The rest happened swiftly. I was in my room the next morning when the door was suddenly burst open and mother rushed in to inform me about the discovery of the poison, her eyes wild with fear. I think she guessed my secret then. I was looking at her with untroubled eyes as she was imparting the news to me. Then suddenly I could bear it no more and sank in her arms weeping hysterically.

"I had to do it mother, I had to. I couldn't see him suffer. It was horrible. I had to do it".

●

That was six months ago. They could not execute the sentence immediately as I was in the seventh month of pregnancy. The sentence could only be carried out after the birth of the baby.

Two months later I gave birth to a bonny son in the prison hospital. One look at him and I knew that he was the very image of his father. I cried a lot when I gave him away to mother. Suddenly I wanted to live for my son. It was only the vain regret of an undisciplined heart!

I hear their footsteps now and I must cease writing. I am entrusting this manuscript to my mother for safe keeping. When my son reads it he will know that what I did was right no matter how much people may besmirch me. It will wipe away the stigma of shame and dishonour which will stick to my name in my son's memory. It is my only legacy for him.

Young Tories had singled out Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a vulnerable target in the recent elections. They were telling about the loyal Labor supporter who delighted Sir Stafford by writing him most eloquently that he was completely satisfied with all the food restrictions and other austerities which the Chancellor had imposed on the British people Sir Stafford immediately wrote back inviting the man to make a speaking tour of the country. In the return mail he received the following polite response: "I deeply regret that I cannot do as you suggest. I am too weak to travel."

Let us talk it over—

A FRIEND who was in America for a couple of years was telling me very enthusiastically about the holiday spirit which grips the Yankees from Friday evening for, in the States Saturday also is full holiday unlike in most other countries of the world which observe it as a half working day

Whole cities and towns are on the move, to use my friend's words, by trains, Pullman cars, autos, etc. with people making a bee-line for the holiday resorts. I was also told that in this mad rush from the workaday life are killed quite a number of people in traffic accidents. Such verbal accounts and the magazine pictures which show the American sea beaches littered with the bare torsos of the holiday makers, often leave one doubtful about the after-effects of such care-free jaunts which are primarily meant to afford mental and physical relaxation. But then, the Americans are said to be the youngest race in the world and perhaps it is natural with them that they like to do everything intensely, be it work or play.

However, we in this sub-continent are of ancient stock. Our pattern of life was governed by the three visiting seasons until the turn of the century, when periods of intense work were followed by days of inactivity. Nevertheless even afterwards, our working habits were shaped after the manner of Burra Sahibs's who, due to the infernal tropical sun could not put in more than two hours of honest work during the scheduled time of work from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.! Things have not changed in the post-independence era as everything continues to move ever so slowly in the Indian Capital and it is the seat of Government that sets the pace for the rest of the country. In Bombay at least official circulars curbing the flow of tea-cups were issued some months back! That tea and tobacco are great interrupters in work can be seen during a casual visit to any office and the fact of women not being addicts to these explains greater of ficiency on their part in comparison with their male colleagues. For corroboration ask any dispassionate official in the Secretariat or the Rationing Department.

But to return to the main topic of work and holiday-making. As workers —I am of course referring to the office-going class of people—we shall have to put in far more earnest and intense effort to come anywhere near the efficiency standard. However, even as things are at present, a sort of holiday consciousness is already being discerned in our midst. Not only that, It is being fostered and encouraged by the Government, particularly in Bombay State. Press reports here and there show official willingness to afford at reasonable cost holiday facilities to the people at Mahabaleshwar and other places. The initiative taken by our Government since the last year to offer such facilities to middle-class families with monthly income of less than three hundred rupee and the teaching fraternity is most welcome though the actual number of its beneficiaries may be too small.

Authority has shown some imagination no doubt in singling out these two categories, for the hardships of life these have to suffer are too evident to those who have eyes to see. A change of climate and surroundings will mean a lot to these people whose lives in the cities have become too drab and nerve-racking owing to shortage of accommodation and the rising cost of living. If Government aims at popularising its plans, its publicity department must bestir itself. Representatives of the Press could be invited to cover the life of these holiday makers so that the public should know how things are managed in the resorts organised by the Government. There is one more section of society which deserves similar facilities, and that is the middle-class housewife harassed by rationing, sickness in family care of children, etc. While still on the subject I may mention the holiday camp which is being organised at Poona for the benefit of past students of that well-known school, the Huzur Paga, which has been in the vanguard of women's education in Maharashtra.

Hearty thanks are due to the irrepressible Shakuntala Paranjpye, the daughter of Sir R. P. Paranjpye, who is the guiding spiri tbehind the novel idea. Here's a suggestion, however, to Shaku from a fellow alumni. The ban on children accompanying mothers ought to be removed next year so that more women may be able to take advantage of the camp. After all a woman who can afford to leave her children in the care of someone else than their father may not like to attend such a camp but go instead for a holiday or sightseeing tour with her husband!

Leela

BUST OF A STONE AGE MAN

Miss Maitland Howard, a London artist, who has made a bust of Stone Age Man on the model of a 50,000-year old painted relief found last summer in a cave in the Charante District of France.

LEOPARD-CLAW MURDERS

(Continued from Page 5)

te rruption, they took it to some hidden spot and there performed mutiliations in a spirit of fanatic frenzy and morbid excitement difficult to believe.

Breasts and scalps were taken for the chief and his revolting wife. Eyes were boiled with the knives to give them a precise aim. Heart and liver were dried to make the medicine that in the future would inspire new adepts to commit new crimes.

Then, before abandoning the body, the 'anioto' made the footprints of the leopard on the ground—the leopard whose name they had usurped and whose cruelty they had surpassed.

One must realize that the natives of this region are full of superstitious fear. They are for the greater part the victims of sleeping sickness, leprosy and famine.

To such extreme degradation, Belgium has brought no less extreme remedies. Having excavated (it is the only word for it) the Lubero-Irumu road through the thick mass of the Ituri-forest, these native populations have been gradually transferred to big clean villages constructed near the road, where they are rigorously cared for by the powerful sanitary system of the Congo and required to plant and cultivate gardens and plantations. In these villages it is possible for the authorities to proceed with a moral as well as a physical regentration. But however conscietiously carried on, not in one year or in 10 can the entire mentality of the race be transformed and the cruel superstitions and cannibalistic tastes destroyed.

These are the reasons why the leopard-men have been able to operate even today almost under the noses of the authorities. But the wall of mystery behind which the 'anioto' have hidden is now crumbling. And the general cnspiracy of silence, caused by fear of revenge, which has hitherto been the greatest safety of the malefactors, is now breaking down before the determined action of the authori-

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES-VIII

(Continued from Page 2)

stuffed cotton in their ears, Marto memorized the airs. In the evening at home, he'd try them out on his parents. His father, a disabled hero of World War I, also loved music, and especially when it was sung by Caruso. His mother also loved to hear Mario ape the great tenor. But not grandfather.

"Better that boy keep his mouth shut and put his muscles to work," he'd grumble.

So Mario got a job—rather, his grandfather got it for him— delivering pianos and driving a truck. His first piano went to the Academy of Music. The Muse of Music must have been alert that day, for at the Hall the conductor, Koussevitsky, was rehearsing for a concert. He heard plenty of noise when Mario and two other huskies carried in the piano. But mixed in with the noise were some magnificent sounds, all emanating from the throat of the big, dark-eyed trucker.

●

Wasting no time, Koussevitsky escorted the boy to a piano. Koussevitsky played while Mario sang "Celeste Aida", just as he had heard Caruso sing it. Then and there ended his career as a piano mover.

With Koussevitsky recommending a voice career, not even grandfather could kick. Koussevitsky took Mario to the Berkshires for a month's study. At the end of that time came his stage debut at the 1942 Festival in which he appeared with show-stoppers Christine Johnson and Mack Harrell of the Metropolitan, and Irma Gonzales, one of South America's leading divas. But it was Mario upon whom the critics heaped their praises.

All agreed, however, that Mario needed training. He got it. At the close of the Festival he returned to Philadelphia where he found—"Greeting from Uncle Sam."

●

Discharged from the Army three years later, Mario was ready to study. He enrolled with Enrich Rosati, Gigli's teacher, did a number of concerts in small towns, substituted for Jan Peerce on a summer radio show, was signed by Victor Records and appeared in the Hollywood Bowl.

The morning following his Bowl appearance, he was invited to call on Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM studio. There he found all the top brass of the lot gathered to hear him sing. He repeated his concert of the previous evening. When he left the studio, he had a signed contract, one which allows him six months a year for concerts and opera.

A year later he had completed his first role, in "That Midnight Kiss." He was a star among such luminaries as Kathryn Grayson, Jose Iturbi and Ethel Barrymore.

Today Mario lives in Beverly Hills with his pretty Irish wife and their year-old daughter, Colleen. The Lanzas are shopping for a house with a tennis court and a swimming pool.

There is no false modesty about Mario. He loves Hollywood, loves success, loves the acclaim and loves the comfort it has brought him. He has persuaded his parents to sell their small white frame house in Philadelphia in the rugged neighbourhood where he was born and where, he says, he lived through flying bullets of the prohibition era.

And when he gets that house with the tennis court and the pool, all 300 of his "cousins" can come out and use both the court and the pool. Mario loves everybody.

IF SAKUNTALA WERE A TRAGEDY...

(Continued from Page 4)

was governed by just fate which man makes for himself by his own deeds, he was incapable of viewing the world as a tragic scene, of feelings and sympathy for the hard lot of the majority of men or appreciating the reign of injustice in this world."

Shall we say that Kalidasa deliberately makes "Sakuntala" a reconciliation comedy and ignored the tragic elements in the play just because he is an obedient servant to tradition? After all who is responsible for the episode of the curse? Is it Sakuntala or Dusyanta? Let us for a moment ignore the Hindu Dharma and the Hindu Religion. As an ordinary human being Sakuntala has absolutely no faults. Has she to suffer for the fault of others?

Sakuntala is the queen of dignity. Must she continue to live with Dusyanta even after her dignity, her person, her manners are severely and ignominously attacked? Can she live with a person who has attacked her virtue, her chastity before all the courtiers? Sakuntala belongs completely to nature, and nature is every thing for her. Kalidasa must not sever Sakuntala for a second time from nature.

What Tagore Said

Tagore speaking on the conclusion of the play says that "Sakuntala" should have been a tragedy, and there is no other way except that. There is no event in the whole play which stands in support of the reunion of the hero and the heroine. Fate, as common with the Indian dramatists, brings about the reunion of the hero and the heroine. Is a woman born to toil and moil and not to enjoy life? Is it that women should be always the obedient servants of men?

What effect does the conclusion of "Ramayana" make on us? The disappearance of Sita from this material world is perhaps the best conclusion that the poet could have ever thought of. And how satisfying the conclusion is!

To quote these words of Keith again: "For the deeper question of human life, Kalidasa has no message for us. Fascinating as is 'Sakuntala', it moves in a narrow world removed far from the cruelty of real life, and it neither seeks to answer, nor does it solve, the riddle of life."

Kalidasa has deliberately wafted aside the tragic elements in the play. If "Sakuntala" were a tragedy its effect on the reader would be certainly greater and lasting long.

When judging literature we must not bind literature with Dharma and convention. Literature should reflect life wholly and sincerely. Realism is the litmus test of all true literature. Lack of realism decidedly reduces the interest of the reader in "Sakuntala."

Keith speaking on Sanskrit dramas says: "Limited by the nature of the intellectual movement which produced it, the Sanskrit drama could never achieve the perfection of Greek tragedy or comedy."

The solicitor's clerk saw a ten-shilling note in the gutter, picked it up, handed it to his employer. "Is it a good one?" he asked.

"Yes," said the solicitor. "in my opinion it's genuine," and handed his man 3s. 4d. change.

*

A man walked into a furniture shop. "I've come to pay the last instalment on the pram," he said.

"Thank you very much," answered the assistant. "And how is the little boy?"

"I'm very well, thank you," replied the man.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Agencies of education in arts — From master to pupil—University's role in arts — Training to be comprehensive—Towards the theatre—Objectives of children's theatre—Social function of art—Exhibitions and artists.

EDUCATION in any art is a subject which cannot be treated in a light manner now in the changed conditions in India.

As a problem, it has to be thoroughly considered from the point of view of the agencies through which it will have to be imparted and of the objectives it is expected to achieve. Broadly speaking, it should aim at revitalising everything of each art which has survived and at equipping the artist with full knowledge of the art to which he takes as a subject of study.

Master To "School"

The individual—master-to-pupil system was the principal educational agency in India. In the case of arts like music and dance it had proved its strength and soundness. To it should be credited the development of these arts to the height attained by them. This master-to-pupil system has still survived in the simple and homely environments and is resisting the attacks directed at it by the enemies of art as a hereditary career. Modern institutional agencies cannot take the place of this direct and individual system, and for the same reason, they should not be allowed to suppress it.

Among the modern institutional agencies, the school which represents the group-method, has gained much popularity. It has been imported from the field of general and technical education and has brought with it all the practices and procedures obtaining in schools and colleges. Also in the matter of education, no distinction has hitherto been made between art and science; medicine, law or engineering; and here lies the fallacy in applying wholly the routine school-method to education in arts.

Place Of University

Since the diploma or degree has been considered as the end and hallmark of proficiency in other subjects, it has come to be reckoned as such in the case of training in different arts. Qualifications in arts have been granted by the Government, registered societies and also unauthorised bodies and institutions, but now the growing demand for degrees will bring arts within the fold of university education or the university will emerge as the highest and most competent agency for art training. It is interesting to note in this connection that the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda has instituted the Faculty of Fine Arts and that the colleges of fine arts and music with degree courses will begin to function from June.

In modern times, the institutional method in its different stages, will have to be applied to training in arts with necessary variations, but as far as possible it should be brought nearer the master-to-pupil system. If the university handles any art, it should function as a teaching and not merely an examining body and as such it should preferably be residential, so that students might have the advantage of being in closer contact with teachers.

Much of the success of the university as a teaching and residential institution will depend upon the efficiency of the personnel. For the sake of appointments, exception will have to be made to the routine procedure of making them through advertisements and interviews and on the strength of degrees and diplomas. Teachers of eminence, even if they do not apply for appointments, should be invited to join the university, because they will prove to be a great force in attracting students and in maintaining high standards of education. Likewise admission to the college of art or music should be severely restricted and granted only to gifted students.

Scope Of Training

Under the aegis of the university, arts cannot be aligned with other subjects. Subjects like science, medicine, engineering, etc., are more or less international in their systems, and the training in them will continue to follow the same lines whatever be the medium of instruction. In direct contrast to them, education in arts will have to be based upon the Indian tradition and standards, although it will have to be liberalised in later stages for the sake of comparative study.

Education in any art, if undertaken by the university, should be broad-based and unbiassed and should be guided by right standards. As an institution of its tradition and dignity, the university cannot have a narrow outlook and biassed attitude. It should abjure politics, prejudices and sectarianism which have constricted the scope of some arts and hampered their progress. Here is the instance of training in music imparted by other agencies.

Schools of music run or dominated by musicians with "small capital" have deliberately excluded the traditional modes other than the stereotyped by singing and notation-method sanctioned by the sects to which they owe allegiance. They have, thus, done great harm to classical music by fostering prejudices in students and by conveying a false impression to the people that the "small capital" upon which they have planned training makes the whole of classical music. The college of music attached to the university should be different from and above the prejudices of such sectarian institutions. True to its tradition, it should teach the whole and not a fraction of music.

Approach To Arts

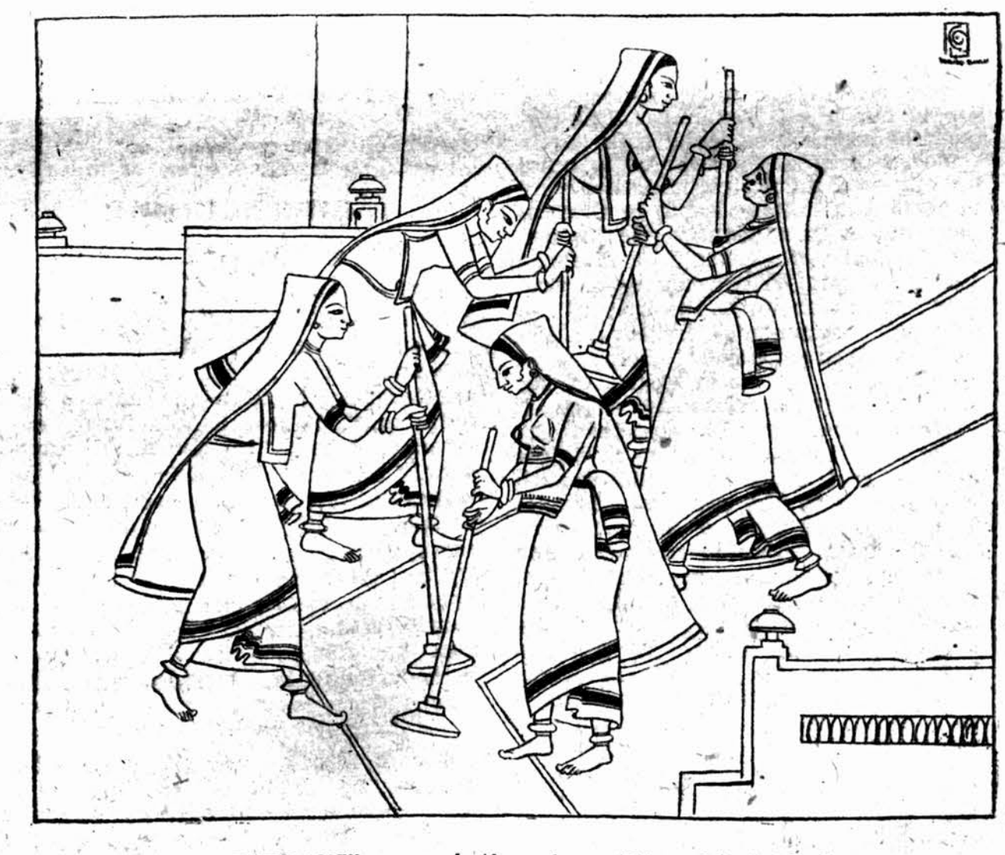
To begin with, the university should first of all take stock of the entire field of any art it proposes to place on its list of studies. This is an important task, but it will be accomplished only if the faculty of Fine Arts consists of persons of expert knowledge and broad outlook. In the scope of education, everything of each art must be included without the slightest prejudice. The faculty should lay down the policy of art education and directives for the guidance of the Boards of studies and of the teaching staff. It should at the same time have some authority to advise on the selection of the personnel and text books.

The training in arts and music should be both practical and theoretical and should be based upon classical standards. As far as possible it should be direct and not through the notation book in the case of music students should get, in the early stage, thorough grounding in fundamentals and also in the characteristics of Indian arts. It is absurd to start to train them straightway in any stereotyped style of painting, modelling, singing or dancing. The style should come last and not first. The theoretical part of the training should include, as a necessary and common preliminary to every art, instruction in Indian aesthetics—the principles of Rasashastra. It should also cover history and principles and theories of each art. Education in arts at the university stage should lead to the stimulation of the creative urge and not of the tendency to imitation. Moreover it should not be overloaded with examinations.

Theatre And Tradition

In pursuance of the UNESCO's International Theatre Institute plan, an institution styled as the National Theatre Centre was recently inaugurated in Bombay. It was necessary for the conveners of the conference to have explained their viewpoint about the significance of the term "National" used in the context of theatre. To be national, the theatre in any country must have a background and a basis in the tradition. The new movement has neither of the two requisites. In fact, it has conveniently ignored whatever of the basis—the tradition—and material of the theatrical art has survived in India.

Besides other material, the professional stage in its various regional forms is the survival of the theatrical tradition, but it has been unjustly excluded from the fold of the national theatre movement. A letter was addressed on behalf of the Indian National Commission of the UNESCO to different theatre groups inviting them to meet in a conference; and this conference, though it claimed itself to be representative in character did not appear to have spared room for the stalwarts of the profession stage which has retained the tradition and spirit of Indian drama. It is for the protagonists of the new movement to judge how the latter can claim the distinction as "national" in face of the exclusion by it of an important section of poets, playwrights and artistes.



"TIPPANI"—a painting by Dinu bhai Shah

Children's Entertainment

The substance of the lecture delivered in Bombay by Miss Rosemary Benjamin, Director of Australian Theatres for children, made some contribution to the thought on children's progrses. The aim of children's theatre, as explained by her, is not to purovide merely entertainment. The study of the child-mind through its reactions to plays and the selection, according to them of items which would help in character-formation were the leading notes of her lecture. Miss Benjamin has approached the children's theatre as a subject of psychological study.

It is difficult to withhold children in India from the deleterious influences of plays and films not intendeo for them. However in order to counteract such influences to some extent it will be worthwhile to initiate an organisation to provide healthy entertainment to children through selected plays and films. The Bombay Presidency Women's Club, which had the advantage to hear the experiences of Miss Benjamin, is an institution best suited to pioneer such a movement in the educational and cultural interest of children.

Artist And Society

Inaugurating the Social Work Exhibition, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, made a few interesting observations on the social function of art. The application of artistic expression to social ends is a goal whose values need to be appreciated in this country not so much by artists as by society in which they have to live. Art is already there in its different media and is fully developed to serve social ends, but it must get the condition which favours its emergence as a society building force.

Indian artists are well equipped to reconstruct society on the basis of truth, beauty and benificence. They would be prepared to rebel against the sufferings and miscries of life, but society has yet to learn to recognise them as a force and to respond to the remarks made by them in the language of art. If society continues to be indifferent to art, it should be the duty of the State to create conditions in which artists can live comfortably and without fear or favour and thereby to enable them to play the role of social reformers.

Exhibitions

This year's annual exhibition of the Art Society of India was on a smaller scale, but inspite of that it was not without attraction. A few paintings were quite interesting. Among them "Snow Tree (Nainital) by Mr. G. M. Mazaruis and "Raythm in Work' by Mr. J. J. Panchal were appropriately selected for the award respectively of the Patel Trophy and the K. H. Kabbur Travelling scholarship. Incidentally both the artists deserve the distinction extended to them. One of the features of this exhibition is that it is exclusively an affair of artists. In it the society has set a commendable precedent.

Reproduced in these columns is the outline of a painting by Mr. Dinubhai Shah of the Sir J. J. School of Art. Mr. Shah is one of the young and promising artists and has taken successfully to Indian painting as his mode of expression. His recent one-man snow in which he had exhibited several paintings was a laudable undertaking. Persons, who plausibly maintain that art is intended for the people, usually hold exhibitions in the halls and hotels which are not approachable to the people. In contrast to them, Mr. Shah went ot the heart of the city and took art to the people. His one—man show, organised as it was at Kalbadevi Road under the auspices of the C-Ward Congress Seva Dal, was visited by over 3,000 persons in less than two days. This was the right way to make art accessible to the people.

Communism Withers In Sweden

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(Continued from Page 3)

him, and politically, he is a very mature person.

Both he and his employers have advanced so far that they can come together quietly and discuss problems and solve their differences in conference round a table. I have attended such negotiations taken part in the discussions, and it is amazing to feel the spirit in which they are conducted. One feels at once that both parties, while trying to get the best of the bargain, are still very conscious of what society, the economic system can give, can bear as a whole.

Even when the sense of reality deserts them, some times, as it happened a few years ago when there was a strike which paralysed everything, there is not a single incident, no picketing, perfect order and cool heads. Other Western nations haven't advanced beyond the stage of tear gas, mounted police and the fire brigade. That is not mass, military discipline, but, I suggest that it is individual culture.

Inspiration For India

From the points I have already mentioned one can realise the possibilities for co-operation, but there are some other spheres as well, where mutual exchange of ideas and experiences would be beneficial. We need co-operative societies and co-operative banking in order to free the agriculturists from money-lenders and we can study a very efficient co-operative organisation in Sweden.

One of Gandhiji's ideas has been very enthusiastically taken up here, I mean home-weaving. It is a very strong movement and it encourages old, artistic, creative work—the kind of work which gives satisfaction to the individual.

We need well-organised medical aid on a vast scale, we need sickness insurance and we need holiday schemes for workers Sweden affords excellent facilities for comparative studies on these question. To be ill and in need of expert medical attention is not a luxury which only the rich can afford. Swedish hospitals are considered to be model institutions even by American authorities I feel that a very fruitful contact can be established between Indian medical men and their professional brothers in Sweden In tropical India, where disease thrives, Swedish doctors could test out new products from their laboratories, new ways of approach to a problem and in a very short time get reliable observations based on thousands of cases, something which might take them half a lifetime in Sweden. Our doctors in return can take advantage of the immense facilities available in Sweden. T. B. has been the curse of Sweden, and it is a curse now in India. Intensive work has been done on the prevention and the cure of T.B. Cancer research and radiology, infantile paralysis and cerebral surgery are some other Swedish specialities where they have done pioneering work. Again they have paid very great attention to nutrition problems. They have developed a certain kind of hard bread which might be of use to us.

Agricultural Research

Sweden has not a very fertile soil but during the past twenty five years it has given very large yields, thanks to its extremely well-trained staff of agricultural engineers and scientists.

By crossing different varieties of wheat, they have developed a type which can be grown in the icy North where it was previously impossible due to the very short season.

They carry out chromosome research on a very large scale and thereby improve their crops and forest stock. As the country is so very much dependent on her forests, forestry has become a highly specialised subject and forest officers get a very thorough training. The Dominions have discovered that, and Canadians and Australians and students from the Imperial School of Forestry have started coming to Sweden for studies and experience.

Indian students sent to the Swedish College of Forestry, in regular batches, for advanced work and practical experience would prove to be an asset for our country.

It is true that Sweden is a small country with small possibilities. But I believe on the other hand that the small countries can give us much more than the giants. If we want to get down to the fundamentals of a system and find out how it works in practical life, it is easier to grasp it as a whole in a small country, than in a large one where there are possibilities of getting lost. Once the fundamentals are clear, we can build and develop the system to our own needs. Secondly, the small countries with their limited resources cannot expect to supply our huge demands. The element of competition being thus partly removed, they might help us to build up our own industries. Another very important advantage would be that co-operating with a country like Sweden no political strings would be attached in the bargain. This would be particularly advantageous in the case of a national armaments industry. The famous Swedish firm of Bofors having factories in many parts of the world presents a possibility, which, if explored, ought to yield something satisfactory. It was a handful of Bofors anti air craft guns which played such a vital part in the battle of Britain. It is true that there is a great shortage of capital goods in the world and a shortage of labour and trained technicians in Sweden. But, on the other hand, I have a feeling that at present, Sweden has reached its full productional capacity, and if she wants to raise her standard of living to a still higher level, she must turn to other industrially undeveloped countries and in co-operation with them establish new industries. That will even lay the foundations of extensive commercial, shipping and industrial relations which would benefit both the countries

Co-operating with such a technically gifted people who, in addition have great organising talents, would provide excellent guidance for our own efforts. We are very fond of impressive schemes on paper running into astronomical figures and we seem to have a great weakness for "the biggest in the world" mentality. But we forget that we have to start from scratch. Speculative greed is breaking the back of all real industrial enterprise in this country today.

The pride of building up an industry for its own sake is sadly lacking. We forget that building up a modern industrial organisation requires something more than the ethics and tactics of "shakbhaji selling" however, glorified. We have very little idea of the amount of careful planning and meticulous detail work which goes into a modern manufacturing concern.

We do not realise that our stock of technically skilled labour is extremely limited and that which exists has grown out of small repair shops This is our greatest handicap. Therefore we cannot jump into creating mammoth industries at once. We must experiment with relatively small units established throughout the country, and manned by hand-picked technicians and with a kernel of skilled labour, and let them grow organically.

Manufacturing Enterprise

It is not that we do not have suitable material. People in the Punjab and the U.P. in the North, and Maharashtrians in our own province are technically gifted and have a definite aptitude for manufacturing enterprise. These experimental units should serve as training centres for skilled labour, and for social planning of the life of the communities they serve, without which no modern industry can thrive in the long run. No spectacular results can be achieved by slowly feeling our way ahead like this. But it is the only way of establishing a firm foundation. These units will then form a nuclii for future country-wide industrialisation.

For all this, co-operation with other industrially advanced countries is very necessary. There is no shame in acknowledging our limitations. It is wisdom. For this, some of the smaller European countries, amongst whom Sweden takes a leading place, provide excellent possibilities. Besides we are very anxious to export our "culture". But that which still is the blessed heritage of India, and which already brings a stream of earnest seekers from all over the world, can best be conveyed to others if they come and live here in the country. It is nothing definite, nothing specific which could be pointed out, it can hardly be conveyed by books and pictures and by lecturing at cultural societies, but sensitive Europeans notice it and feel it, in all its richly facetted variations, when they are in India. Working together with European firms would mean a certain amount of European personnel which would give them an opportunity of earning their living and being in India Perhaps India can give them something in return because, all relationship must be a mutual interplay. A closed fist can never receive

We have certainly access to both England and America, but I am just trying to show the immense possibilities of Sweden and Scandinavian countries as well. If you include Scandinavia in your English-American itinerary you will not regret it. The language difficulty is negligible, one can easily get on with English. **Do** not forget that Sweden is a charming tourist country, where the foreigner is welcomed as an honoured guest and the Indian is not subjected to any colour bar or prejudice. A more kindly, humane and hospitable people, the Indian will hardly find.

The Swedes are shy, they are awkward, the stronger they feel, the more silent, they get. But, the alien to them is an honoured guest. They see deeper than the skin, beyond his ways and manners; humans meet a human, accept him. With such an attitude, it is no wonder that they have a genuine respect for our culture, arts and philosophy. It is said that the Swedes are a solid hard working, dull sort of a people. Hard working, yes, but dull they are not. They are quiet, simple, genuine. They are not fond of flashy sophistication. They are too honest to be dazzlingly scintillating in a debate. They prefer to be thorough. Slowly and systematically they get to the root of things and are capable of great depth and clarity of constructive thought. They are not frigid. Emotion is there, very much so. But it is controlled, tempered with intellect, never allowed to run away. Passions very rarely get the upper hand. Hard common sense rules. They are deeply idealistic, but never talk of their ideals. They get down to work and realise them instead. These are qualities which built up a nation. Our country needs them very badly today.

Hollywood "Venus" Sets Fashion

Hollywood film star, Ava Gardner, wearing her glamorous off-the-shoulder sweater, which has set a fashion flair amongst London's sweater girls.

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Inside Oak Ridge: City Of Atom Bomb

HOW did I enter the hell of Oak Ridge, the city of the Atom Bomb?

Ten years ago I had never heard of it. There was nothing there but a forest. When I was demobbed from the army, however, I came across a pal of mine at Nashville.

He is an electrician, like me. He told me a long story of the way to earn a dollar and thirty eight cents an hour "without overworking".

"Come along to Oak Ridge with me". he said, "and I'll introduce you to the union. We'll see if anything can be done about it after you've paid your sub."

I must admit that I was ambitious. I wanted money. I felt I could work hard to earn more for my family, which, owning 125 head of cattle and mules, still lives in near poverty. I had had the opportunity in the army to learn to be an electrician and I refused to go back to being a farmer or "cropper" on some other farm.

I wanted to try my luck at Oak Ridge, where there seemed good possibilities of a high paid job.

I got a contract from the boss at the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation and was straight with the A.F.L. which looks after the 18 different sorts of workers at Oak Ridge, with the consent of the bosses. All seemed clear sailing.

They sent me to the X 10 factory where there were 800 technicians and specialists, mechanics, plumbers, electricians etc.,

IT LOOKS LIKE ONE HUGE CONCENTRATION CAMP

My first impression on coming to Oak Ridge was not a pleasant one. I felt I was entering a huge concentration camp. Yet the little town of 30,000 inhabitants has large avenues with standard wooden houses and looks no different from hundreds of other American towns where phonographs blare the whole day through.

Yet there is something peculiar abut Oak Ridge. As soon as one comes near the Atom Bomb City one is met by a barbed wire entanglement. And behind the standard dwellings there lies the true heart of Oak Ridge: the atomic laboratories and works. A new world which I was about to explore not without apprehension.

Armed police, wearing the "Carbide" arm-band met me at the gate of X 10 factory. They began by examining my luggage. Then a huge man who was called the receptionist began asking me questions. I answered calmly, although I was wondering what he was getting at, since he knew that I was a farmer's son from Nashville and an ex-serviceman from the Pacific Coast.

"Were you an electrician in civil life", he asked.

"No, I learnt the trade in the army".

"Have you worked as electrician anywhere since your demobilisation, and if so, where"

"No, since being demobbed I stayed at Nashville to help on my father's farm."

"Have you ever belonged to either the United Electric Workers or the United Public Workers union?"

"No. Why?"

"That's good. The leaders of these unions have refused to sign the declaration that they are not Communists and therefore are excluded from the Knolls Laboratory at Schenectady by order of the Atomic Energy Commission. But that's another story. You appreciate that the workers must submit to the same security regulations as anyone else in atomic installations....a union leader might call a strike....we must be sure that he will not do so in the interest of the Reds or any foreign power."

After this interrogation which I have faithfully reproduced, I had to sign a declaration and a vast number of official papers which dealt with my father, my family, my private life, all the friends I had ever known, my outlook, my personal opinions on trade union questions, on religion, philosophy, etc.

It would need many pages to give you all the details, but I understood that F.B.I. now knew me inside out.

ATMOSPHERE LADEN WITH SUSPICION

In the X 10 works I was taken in charge by a foreman who made me strip and gave me a work suit and shoes with a white mark on the toes, to distinguish them from those to be worn in town.

This gave me the impression of entering a prison. I wondered whether they were going to shave my head of not. I would not have been surprised, for I had been warned of the dangers of working at Oak Ridge.

The predominant danger is anaemia. That is why blood tests are constantly taken. The workers have to wear on their chests in addition to their photo, a "film-badge" which registers the radiations to which the individual is subject. In one's pocket one carries a radiation meter, the size of a pencil, which should be frequently consulted.

Numerous precautions are taken such as the rule against eating in the factory, to make sure that one does not touch food with contaminated hands. In spite of this many fatal accidents occur. One day a steam pipe exploded and a 40 year old plumber fell off his ladder onto some material the nature of which I ignore—as no doubt he did too. He was taken out on a stretcher, but there did not seem to be anything wrong with him except a slight scratch. This, however, refused to heal and eventually his leg had to be amputated at St. John's Hospital.

Another time a young worker died from the effects of radio activity and his friends declared that his body gave out gamma rays or something of the kind.

Often enough a workmate would be missing and one never knew what happened to him, for different shifts are forbidden to have any contact.

In this atmosphere heavy with suspicion newcomers are immediately segregated. A worker's card, according to its colour, gives him access to this or that building, this or that room. The same applies to the technicians who practically ignore what they are actually producing—with the exception of the "brain trust".

Those are the people who look down on all workers and technicians. Their lordliness has caused the corner of the town where they live to be dubbed "Snow Hill". These aristocrats of atomic energy are the producers of the bomb.

The investigation of the F.B.I. is based on a wide collection of gossip. One day a scientist was dismissed because of a report from F.B.I. that five years previously, when moving house, the porter remembers his leaving a journal which might well have been NEW MASSES in his old lodgings.

I could tell you endless stories of the same kind, and all the scientists and honest men working at Oak Ridge will agree that they are beginning to have enough of being regarded as spies every time they let drop any kind of democratic opinion, or mention the need to place atmomic energy at the service of peace and humanity.

In this Atom Bomb city it is forbidden to speak of peace or of the necessity of agreement between the big powers. At any minute one is liable to be held up for having unconsciously (or in someone's imagination) broken the security regulations.

This obsession of F.B.I. has thoroughly disgusted many scientists who have preferred to drop their work and return to their solitary research.

WORLD PEACE THROUGH ATOM BOMB!

I began to have a horror of this town behind barbed wires as soon as I understood its true implications. I thought on 1,38 dollars an hour I'd be able to save but on arrival I was given a small house for 30 dollars a month and forbidden any visits from parents or friends.

Many workers are obliged to pay 30 to 50 dollars a month for a small prefabricated home without any comfort and their kids have to be sent to a nursery.

To distract the (internees) of this huge camp which is 7 miles long and one and a half broad, the Roane-Anderson Co had been commissioned to provide entertainment.

The Manager of the city is an agent appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission (1). A drug store has been set up for the inhabitants and every evening to the sound of the be-hop men and girls lean on the counter drinking their cocoa-cola and waiting for sleep which will bring them forgetfulness till the next day.

In my shop a group of us held a meeting and decided: '(Mr. Lilienthal has drawn a highly patriotic, flag-waving picture to show us how America can establish peace by means of the atom bomb. But we should like to know how he hopes to achieve international peace when he is incapable of settling a question involving 875 workers.)

FREE AT LAST

I shall always remember the day of June 17th 1949. We were stretched out on a woody slope of the Tennessee not far from T.V.A. when we were told that we had been granted an increase of 15 cents per half hour on an average, retroactive from December 18th, whereas we were demanding 25 cents.

That evening in the drug store the electricians and other workers were celebrating when I pointed out that they should not be satisfied with the result achieved but should show solidarity with K 25 factory where 2,000 workers had obtained an increase of only 8 cents an hour.

There must have been a stool pigeon among us who made note of what I was saying. For on July 6th, 1949 the papers wrote:

"Mr. Lilienthal has announced that 37 workers have been dismissed on information provided by the F.B.I."

I was one of the 37.—"'IN DEFENCE OF PEACE."

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FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

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(Continued from Page 2)

in one's own furnace with one's own anvil and hammer. The world must obey. The heart conquers everything. The owner of the heart is the Fate of the World, he is the captain of the universal soul.

●

The old man is ill, very ill. He is dying. It is years since his teeth gripped, much less crushed, anything. It seems ages since his heart stopped putting forth its subtle fingers. When did he love last? That grand-child of his? No; it cannot be said that he loved it. He loved the contact of its warm flesh, of course. But his love of it, it was only a memory of the love he had for his own son, ages ago. But that warm little one, it loved him. Strange, certainly strange. Others are gripping him with their hearts. He is gripped. That wife of his, how he has clung to her and she to him, these many years. But who now controls whom! Both are controlled.

When did he think a new thought last? He doesn't remember. He doesn't remember. He doesn't care either. But he has been talking all along, those old thoughts, clothed in the old words, occasionally in a new word but borrowed, not one's own. If only he could have understood those young fellows, not so young either when they talked. But there is nothing to understand. The world is losing colour, it is dying. Everything is new; but nothing is new. Everything puzzles, because the things themselves have lost their content. If only one could live in one's own shell! But when one begins to retreat the world attacks, everything attacks, the all-swallowing world and all its limbs. When one is content to give up they don't give up. Give up the old, give up the new. Give in. It has come to this, it has been coming to this for years.

On one's legs.... on one's knees, on one's belly, on one's back at last. The whole world above one, and choking one! One cannot escape the world. It has one in its grip, its choking grip.

Why are these people mumbling? There are too many of them here. Can't they talk aloud, can't they talk distinctly! What has happened to their teeth! "We are talking aloud, we are shouting, we cannot shout louder," say they. What are they saying? Occasionally one hears some sounds, but more often nothing. Why can't they understand when one talks, do they not have ears? One is shouting, shouting at the top of one's voice, still these people, men, women, children (why are they all here?) don't understand. Is the world growing stone-deaf? Then it is growing stone-dumb too.

There was a light in the room. What has happened to it?...It is there .... it is not there .... it is there. Why is that light playing hide and seek with one poor old man? Is that mischievous grandson (how warm his flesh!) responsible? Darkness, again. Light please, light. Still dark. Nobody in the room. Is it time to sleep? It is dark enough. But into the dark alone!

●

One is thirsty. Nothing to drink. Search, search. The lips can contact nothing. By God, caught. There is something. A shower? It is water. It is milk! Suck. Suck. Mother's teats? Yes. How sweet! How refreshing! But one can't grip it. It slips, it slips away. One could cry, nothing like crying, cry, cry....

Still thirsty. Nothing like sucking the fingers. Where are one's fingers? Don't know. Nobody knows.

But the fingers move up, the hand moves up. Slowly, very slowly. But they fall back. Again slowly, very slowly, they move up, this time creeping up the body, the dying body. Again they fall. Gravity, inexorable gravity grips them.

He is drawing his last breath. There is no tear in his eye. Is he smiling? But everybody is weeping.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

SOUTH'S hand is a proper preemptive bid in any position; although fourth hand he might be content to bid only three hearts, for with all the other players having passed, the likelihood is that the outstanding strength is divided amongst them so that an opening bid of three will keep the opponents quiet without risking any great loss. But in anything but fourth position, the preempter should overbid by as many as three tricks not vulnerable (only two, if vulnerable) so South's four heart call was entirely correct.

West opened the spade king. How should declarer plan his play?

The crucial decision faces declarer on the very first trick. Dummy affords the three tricks South needs if he is permitted to ruff a spade--but he will not be permitted to do so if he wins the first spade trick, nor will he have a reentry in case he tries the alternate plan of establishing two club tricks. If declarer wins the spade ace at once and leads a spade back, the opponents will lead the ace and another trump; then East will duck one round of clubs, and South will have to lose a club, a heart and two spades. If declarer wins the first spade and leads the club king at once, East holds off one round. Then whatever South does, he cannot make his contract.

The solution is for declarer to allow West to hold the first spade. Now if the spades are continued, South is sure to be able to ruff his third spade. If, as is proper, the opponents lead the ace and another trump, declarer wins and leads a club to dummy's queen. East ducks. Now South returns to his diamond ace and leads a second club. When West plays low, South must guess to finesse dummy's ten-spot, but if he does so the club king furnishes the discard for his third spade—with the spade ace remaining in dummy as the necessary entry to get in and cash the good club.

East-West vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 9
♡ 7 6
◇ 6 5 4 2
♣ K Q 10 8 3

WEST
♠ K Q 10 4
♡ A 3
◇ Q 10 9 8
♣ J 7 6

EAST
♠ 8 7 6 2
♡ 9 4
◇ K J 7 3
♣ A 5 2

SOUTH
♠ J 5 3
♡ K Q J 10 8 5 2
◇ A
♣ 9 4

The bidding.

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	4♡	All Pass

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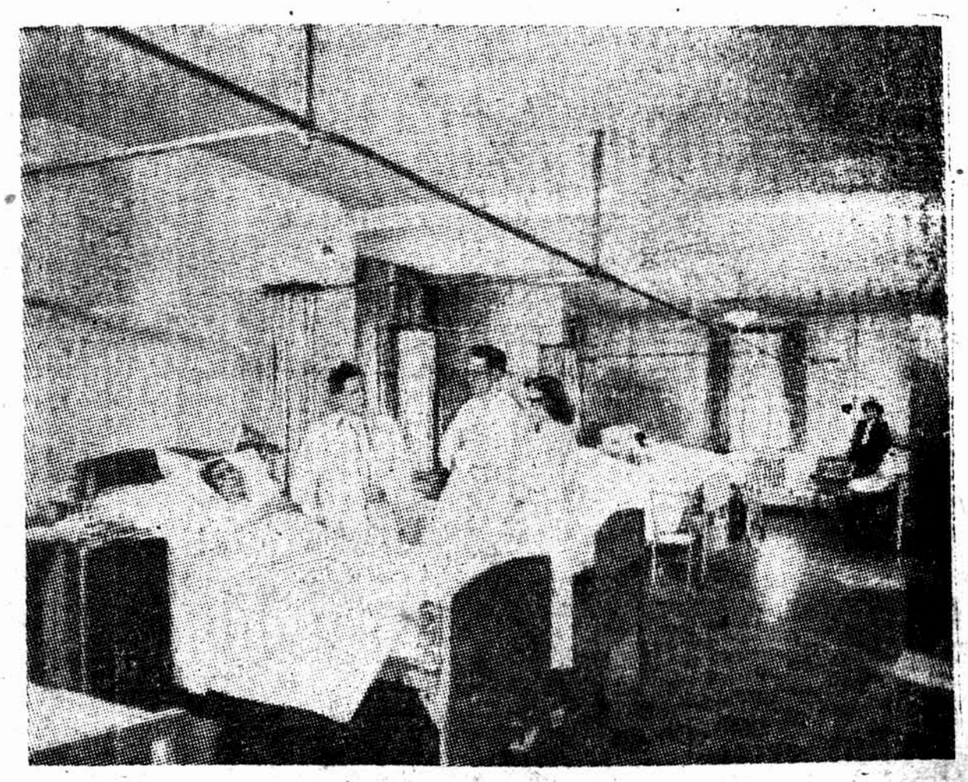
IN AN UPTODATE HOSPITAL

Four wings of the Wesley Memorial Hospital form a huge X, permitting maximum sunlight. This is the high light of Chicago hospital.



Ward patients receive the same attention as in private rooms. A resident physician (left center) and two interns discuss a patients' progress during their daily rounds.

READ WHILE YOU LIE IN BED

Hospital's mobile library is at the bedside of this patient recovering from an operation.

Children recovering from poliomyelitis listen to recorded music in their play-room in the pediatrics department.

FROM PANTRY TO PATIENT

How nutricious food reaches patients on conveyor belts on trays which are picked up by an automatic heated service lift and taken to the floors above from the pantry.

PERFECT OBSERVATION POST

Nurses observe an operation from glassed in balcony in one of the hospital's 12 operating rooms.

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